"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday probably rain; gentle west winds, becoming east.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,950. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BROWNING GUNS MEET ALL TESTS WITHOUT A HITCH

Both Light and Heavy Types Function Perfectly in a Public Demonstration.

FOREIGN EXPERTS PRESENT

Congressmen and Senators Also Take a Hand at Firing Deadliest of Field Weapons.

20 SHOTS IN 21-2 SECONDS

Dismantled Guns Are Put Together Without Tools in a Few Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Without a single malfunction the Browning automatic machine guns—light and heavy—which have been adopted for the American army, were publicly demonstrated and tested by the Ordnance Department this afternoon.

The tests occurred on the Government rifle range at Congress Heights, several mils southeast of Washington, and were witnessed by 300 persons, including British, French, Italian, and Belgian Army officers on duty in Washington; Senators, Representatives, many army officers, and probably fifty reporters.

After the demonstration every spectator was impressed with the sucess achieved by the weapons. The light Browning rifle weighs only fifteen pounds. The heavy gun weighs only thirty-four and one-half pounds. Both these guns fired today the samç ammunition that the American forces in France will use in the Springfields and modified Enfields—the rimless, .30 calibre, cupro nickel jacketed bullets, which have a pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch when fired. The ammunition will be interchangeable between all four weapons, the Springfield, the modified Enfield, the light Browning automatic rifle, and the heavy Browning machine gun. As a matter of fact, the bullets used in today's tests bore tigures "F. A. 11.16," showing that they were made at the Frankford Arsenal in November, 1916.

The light Browning rifle, demonstrated in the hands of ten enlisted men of the army today, is officially described as "the Browning machine rifle, model of 1918, air-cooled," and is the authorized light weight machine gun of the United States army. It may be fired from the shoulder or hip, in bursts of twenty shots, or by single shots. It is both semi-automatic and fully automatic, that is the soldier by pressing a lever on the side of the weapon may have it shoot continuously or semi-automatically or in single shots.

Twenty Shots in 2½ Seconds.

In the hands of the ten enlisted men advancing across the range this afternoon firing at dummy targets, the light Browning rifle was certainly a deadly weapon. It fires twenty continuous shots in 2½ seconds. These shots are carried in cartridge magazines, which are attached beneath the gun just forward of the trigger, and can be changed by the rifleman in 2½ seconds. Advancing behind each rifleman was another enlisted man carrying the reserve supply of ammunition, which was handed to the riflemen in magazines each containing twenty shots. It was evident from the tests this afternoon that this weapon has many tactical advantages and that it will be of great value as an offensive weapon.

The Browning heavy machine gun demonstrated this afternoon is also of 1918 model and water-cooled. This gun is fed from a belt of 250 rounds of cartridges. Its features are endurance and simplicity of mechanism, rendering manufacture easy. In the official Government test recently this gun fired 30,500 shots without a break. At another test 20,000 shots were fired in 48 minutes, 18 seconds, without malfunction and only three stoppages, each due to a defective cartridge. This gun weighs only 31½ pounds with the water jacket around the barrel filled. It operates from a tripod and is effective for overhead, indirect, barrage and defensive fire.

Both of these guns are being manufactured by machine process, and will reach the peak of production of a large quantity basis by June, when several thousands guns of each type will be turned out weekly. It is the intention of the War Department to get both these types of weapons to the fighting fronts as rapidly as they can be transported for use by General Pershing's men.

Resembles Ordinary Rifle.

The light Browning guns have the appearance of ordinary rifles. They were used with deadly effectiveness from both the shoulder and the hip. When used from the shoulder position, the soldier is enabled to find his target over sights comparable to those used on ordinary service rifles. Three hundred and fifty continuous shots, with magazine changes requiring a pause of about 2½ seconds between bursts of forty shots to the burst, may be fired from this gun before it becomes so hot that stoppage is advisable for cooling purposes. The light gun is air-cooled, whereas the heavy type, which may fire thousands of shots without a break, except for exchanging ammunition belts, is water-cooled. The water jacket may be refilled from a cup while the gun is actually being fired. When the light rifle is fired from the hip position the butt

Continued on Page Four.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS COMPANY announces that THROUGH PULLMAN SERVICE between Washington and Hot Springs will be resumed March 1st. Booking Office, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.—Advt.

Exhume 45 Tuscania Dead to Insure Identification

A SCOTCH PORT, Feb. 27.—The finding at sea yesterday of the body of John McCoskey of Watervliet, N. Y., has increased to 212 the number of Americans lost on the transport Tuscania. The body of McCoskey was picked up by the crew of a British trawler, who buried it at sea.

American officers have just completed the task of taking the fingerprints of forty-five unidentified American bodies, which were exhumed for this purpose. It is expected that this will enable the identification at Washington of all of these men.

PACKERS EMPLOY SCOUT AT CAPITAL

Eversman, Ex-Republican Congressional Secretary, on Wilson & Co.'s Payroll.

SOUGHT AND GOT THE JOB

Cited Work of Reynolds, National Secretary, for Woolen Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Letters setting forth the desire of John C. Eversman, ex-Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, to represent the packers in Washington and his employment by Wilson & Co. as their representative in the capital enlivened the final minutes of today's hearing of the Federal Trade Commission investigation of the packing industry.

In one of the letters, Mr. Eversman spoke of the woolen manufacturers having engaged James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican National Committee, to "watch matters" for them at Washington.

Mr. Eversman outlined in detail, according to letters introduced, his qualifications as the packers' Washington representative. Other letters introduced by Francis J. Heney, counsel for the commission, showed that the packers did not join in hiring Eversman, but that he was employed in the capacity he suggested by Wilson & Co. at a much smaller salary than he named in his negotiations with the five packing houses.

The Eversman letters followed closely testimony of Seymour H. Neumann of The Chicago Produce News, relative to methods of the packers in buying and selling eggs, butter, and poultry. The first of the letters was dated Washington, D. C., May 5, 1917, and was addressed to Henry Veeder of Chicago, counsel for Swift & Co. It read:

"Fred Upham has explained the difficulty of getting the principals together, which, of course, I can appreciate. However, our friends here, whose backing and co-operation I can count on, are hoping that possibly things will come to a favorable head the forthcoming week. They are willing to help me organize the work so results will be produced."

Explaining this letter, which he said was taken from the Swift files, not from Veeder's vault, Mr. Heney said another, written in the form of a memorandum from Eversman, was discovered in the Armour files by agents of the commission.

"It took my examiner over a week to get this," Mr. Heney said. The memorandum, he added, was written for the consideration of Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson, and Cudahy, who had under advisement the question of Eversman becoming their representative at Washington.

Generous Contributions Wasted.

"The proposed new association with you gentlemen was suggested about the time your Chicago friends visited Washington last December," the memorandum read. "It grew out of a belief that the generous contributions which you had been making were not making out as expected; that to a certain extent they were being wasted; that there existed no organized effort to improve the friendly attitude of national legislators to your industries and your principles; that a great deal of misinformation was going about and that experience had been that when your friends down here wanted to help they neither had the time nor the facts to go about making converts, and sometimes your friends found themselves, because of lack of proper preparatory educational work, under a cloud of suspicion in attempting results for you.

"Under such a condition of affairs it was felt by friends who genuinely had your interests at heart that the great industry which you lead could very well afford to have dignified representation here in Washington. A somewhat similar arrangement is conducted by the woolen manufacturers in having Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, to watch matters for them."

The memorandum further set forth Eversman's political affiliations. It pointed to his having been Assistant Treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, in which capacity he "had a fairly good idea of the contributions made in the past."

His employment by Wilson & Co. was stated in a letter dated July 17, 1917, which fixed his salary at $2,500 yearly. In the memorandum to all the packers it was suggested that he be paid $105 a month by each of the five concerns.

Engaged a Press Representative.

Another letter read was dated July 23, 1917, and was signed by Eversman. It was addressed to C. D. Skipworth,

Continued on Page Two.

FRENCH CHEFS' ANNUAL BALL
Societe Culinaire Philanthropique,
Hotel Astor, Thursday, Feb. 28.
Proceeds to our Poilus, Widows and Orphans.—Advt.

GAS COSTS LIVES OF TWO MORE IN PERSHING'S ARMY

Sixty Men Affected by Poison Fumes—Army Eager for Vengeance.

GERMANS SHELLING ROADS

Shrapnel Dropped at Regular Intervals Along Communication Highways.

OFFICERS' NARROW ESCAPE

Enemy Airplanes Outnumber the French, but Latter Win Two Out of Three Combats.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 27, (Associated Press.)—Two more American soldiers died in hospital today from the effects of the German gas shells, making five dead in all.

Throughout the day groups of men were discovered who suffered from the effects of the poisonous gases, and by tonight the victims numbered about sixty, most of whom are not badly affected.

Some of the men belong to a trench mortar battery.

The gas effects resulted from the fact that the men were not able to adjust their masks quickly enough or in some cases to make them secure.

The enemy today heavily shelled the American battery positions with gas and high explosive shells, while the American artillery obtained a direct hit on a large enemy dugout, where many Germans probably were sheltered. The American shells also reached numerous working parties.

In one two-hour period last evening twenty-seven enemy airplanes crossed the American lines. One of a group of seven was shot down by an anti-aircraft gun.

The infantry activity was confined to patrols, but there was no engagement. Rain fell again today, accentuating the muddy condition of the position.

Many Victims Suffer Greatly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 27.—The American front was fairly quiet today except for the gas shell attacks already reported, in which three men were killed and twenty-one affected. It requires constant practice to adjust gas masks quickly, and casualties will decrease when the American soldiers take the masks seriously.

The suffering of yesterday's victims in a field hospital today was painful to witness. The attacks have aroused a feeling of revenge among the soldiers in the trenches.

The artillery duel goes on at intervals, occasionally killing or wounding a few soldiers. The total American losses so far, including those on the Chemin des Dames front, are a hundred killed, wounded or missing. German artillery sprays communication roads with shrapnel frequently during the day, dropping shells every 200 yards in the hope of hitting automobiles or soldiers marching to the trenches.

The enemy fired four shots at one road on which an automobile was traveling today. One fell a hundred yards ahead, one the same distance behind, and one fifty yards on each side of the road, forming a diamond around the car, which contained officers. The car was unitjured, but the incident made the officers thoughtful. A brigade commander had a narrow escape at the same place three days ago when a shell burst less than fifty yards ahead of his car.

The Germans have had more machines than the French in the air along this sector, but they are not supreme when combats occur. The French win two out of three fights. Enemy planes fly over the American front for observation but rarely drop bombs. The French go over the German lines daily.

Officers state that the Lafayette Escadrille, now part of the American army, is still fighting on the western front with the French, where its services are considered more important against the enemy. The escadrille will join the American army, they add, when Pershing's men are called to take charge of a section of the line.

This town is without gas, and owing to the shortage candles are used in the officers' houses.

Inhabitants of nearby cities which are bombed nightly date their time by moons.

SURE OF AIR SUPREMACY.

Officials Confident of Passing German Supply of Planes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The battle for the supremacy of the air on the western front in France may be a nip and tuck affair for the next six months, but officials expressed the opinion today that the question would not remain in doubt after that time and that the United States would then be able to provide the airplanes and the shipping necessary to decide the issue.

Captured German airplanes which have been brought to this country, it was stated, showed that the aircraft builders of the Central Powers have been forced to resort to the use of materials which had been discarded in the earlier days of the war. Vital parts of the craft received here, it was said, were constructed almost entirely of short and thin pieces of spruce which had been carefully spliced, or of fir.

Immediate steps to reduce the number of collision force. The schools at Langley Field, Fort Sills and Hornell, N. Y., will be consolidated into a large school of aerial photography at Rochester, where primary training will be done. The present schools will be used for special and advanced training.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Eighteen British Vessels Sunk by U-Boats in Week

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the Admiralty report tonight. Of these, fourteen were vessels of 1,600 tons or over, and four under that tonnage. Seven fishing vessels were sunk.

The arrivals at British ports during the week were 2,274, and the sailings 2,398. Nine merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

A Rome dispatch says that not one Italian ship was sunk last week.

Paris reports that one vessel, and that under 1,600 tons, was sunk in the week.

The losses to British shipping in the last week show an increase of three over the previous week, when the vessels destroyed numbered fifteen, twelve of them over 1,600 tons.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY A U-BOAT

164 Missing from the Glenart Castle, Which Is Torpedoed in the Bristol Channel.

HAD NO PATIENTS ON BOARD

Vessel Was on Way to France for Wounded—American Destroyer Lands Some Survivors

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle was sunk yesterday in the Bristol Channel, it is announced officially. There were no patients on board. Survivors were landed by an American torpedo boat destroyer. Eight boats are still adrift. The official report follows:

"The British hospital ship Glenart Castle was sunk in the Bristol Channel at 4 A. M. yesterday. She was outward bound and had all her lights burning. There were no patients on board.

"Survivors have been landed by an American torpedo boat destroyer. Eight boats are still adrift. Further information will be published as received."

According to the Exchange Telegraph Company, 164 persons are missing from the Glenart Castle.

Went Down in Seven Minutes.

SWANSEA, Feb. 27.—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle was torpedoed, according to survivors, thirty-four of whom were landed here. Nothing so far has been learned of the fate of the others, including Red Cross doctors, nurses, and orderlies. There were approximately 200 persons aboard the hospital ship, 150 of whom were members of the crew.

The Glenart Castle went down in seven minutes, the survivors said. The torpedo struck in No. 3 hold. The lifeboats on the starboard side were for the most part smashed by the explosion. Only seven lifeboats could be launched, and these with the greatest difficulty.

Captain Burt was last seen in the chart house after the last boat was launched, and it is believed that he went down with the ship.

The sea was so rough that it was almost impossible to handle the lifeboats, which required continuous bailing by all hands. Two boats were picked up after many hours at sea, and the survivors landed here. One boat contained nine men, the other twenty-five.

None of the seven women nurses who were on board has yet been reported saved.

Many Jump Into the Sea.

Quartermaster Shitler, the last man to leave the ship, describing the disaster, said:

"I was on deck at the time. A few minutes before the torpedoing, the helmsman called attention to a dim light flickering on the surface of the water some distance off. It disappeared an instant later, but the officer of the deck was instantly suspicious and ordered the course changed. He then ordered the alarm sounded for lifeboat drill as a precautionary measure.

"The order was scarcely given when came the muffled sound of an exploding torpedo far below the waterline, followed by a shock, which told us that the boat was done for. Our action in changing the course availed little, because all of our regulation Red Cross lights were burning brightly and we were as plain a target in the black night as the Germans could wish.

"Almost everybody aboard was asleep at the time, and most of the men tumbled to the deck in the scantiest attire. Few saved more than trousers and shirt, and probably nine men out of every ten were barefooted. The men assigned to the starboard lifeboats found them useless, either the boats or the davits being smashed by the shock of the explosion.

"Meanwhile great difficulty was experienced in launching the lifeboats on the port side owing to the peculiar tilt the vessel was taking as it prepared to go down, stern foremost. In seven minutes we launched seven boats, some with only a few persons aboard, others overcrowded.

"A large number of the men were compelled to jump into the sea with lifebelts, and few of these survived, for the sea was so rough that it was impossible to rescue them from the lifeboats. Nor was it possible even to keep the lifeboats together.

"Waves twenty feet high, churned up by the nasty cross-current, dashed over our boat continuously and we bailed for our lives. We made the best course we could for a large island which we knew was about fifteen miles off, but had made only slight progress, when a French schooner, seven hours afterwards, picked us up. We would all have perished from exposure had not our rescuer appeared."

The survivors said that no submarine was sighted at any time, except for the lights seen by the helmsman. The Glenart Castle, which had been under repair since her return from the Mediterranean three weeks ago, was on her way to France for wounded.

The Glenart Castle, 6,807 tons gross and 400 feet long, was built at Belfast in 1900. She was owned in Southampton.

The Bristol Channel is an arm of the Atlantic extending into the southwestern part of Great Britain, between England and Wales.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

NO PEACE BASIS YET, SAYS BALFOUR; GERMANS REFUSE TO HALT ADVANCE; JAPAN SOUNDS ALLIES ON SIBERIA

AMERICA COULD AID MIKADO

Has 22,000 Troops and Large Naval Force Available in East.

TOKIO WOULD SEIZE STORES

Plans a March Into Russia to Save Huge Supplies from the Germans.

ENTENTE CONSIDERING IT

Chancelleries Weighing Advisability of Action in Far Eastern Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Japan has directed inquiries to the Entente Powers and the United States Government to test their feeling toward a proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save the vast quantities of war supplies stored at Vladivostok and along the Siberian Railroad. Criticism at home of the failure of Japan to play a larger part in the war is said to have been influential in bringing about the negotiations.

Officials here refuse to discuss this subject for publication, but it is understood that so far as America is concerned the proposition when first broached was not wholly acceptable, though the exchanges on the subject, which are still in progress, may result in modifying the Government's attitude.

Accumulated at Vladivostok are military supplies of all kinds, much of American manufacture, and even greater quantities of Japanese origin, which were delivered long before the Bolsheviki took possession of the Russian Government. The Stevens Commission of American Engineers made extraordinary efforts to improve the facilities of the Siberian Railroad so that these stores could be transported westward for the use of the Russian army on the German and Austrian fronts. A good deal of accumulation was removed, but great quantities remain on the docks and in warehouses, and even in the open, both at Vladivostok and at points westerly on the railroad.

The material suffers greatly from deterioration through exposure to the weather and from other causes, but the principal matter of concern to the Allies is the danger that the stores shall fall into the hands of the Germans, who may make their delivery one of the conditions of any peace treaty which they are about to compel the Bolsheviki to sign.

This situation is regarded by the Japanese as warranting the adoption of some measures to secure these stores, even if this involves military action on their part. They are quite willing to have the co-operation of the Entente forces and of American troops and sailors in this object, and the problem which is now before the co-belligerent Chancelleries is whether Japan shall be allowed to proceed single-handed if a campaign in this quarter is begun, or whether there shall be joint operations. Looking to the future, it has been argued that there should be a combination movement to avoid any such question as to the ultimate disposition of occupied territory in Siberia as might follow the exclusive entry of any one country.

From the tone of the discussion of this subject in official Washington it appears that while the Entente Governments incline favorably to a joint campaign with Japan in Siberia, they are faced with the obstacle that practically none of them has any troops or ships available for an Asiatic campaign. This statement does not apply, however, to America, which not only has some powerful cruisers with large crews and marine contingents now in Asiatic waters, but in addition has about 20,000 troops in the Philippines and two full battalions, about 900 strong, in China and on the railroad where they could be rushed quickly into Siberia.

While this whole American force would be insignificant compared to Japan's great naval and military resources at the scene, the participation of the American troops in the campaign would serve to maintain its international character.

The Russian representatives in Washington strongly disapprove of any campaign in Siberia conducted under Japanese auspices, even though there be joint operations, urging the belief that the Bolshevist elements struggling for control at Vladovostok and along the Siberian railroad will never permit the military stores to pass into German possession and that they can be depended upon to prevent the seizure of railway stations by the German prisoners of war who are reported to have been set at liberty by the Siberian local authorities.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN
Perfect Golf in a perfect climate.
The Manor, Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

Collapse of Russia Aids the German Fleet, And Presents New Naval Problem to Allies

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The new situation created on the seas by a final collapse of Russia is beginning to receive serious public attention. It is impossible instantly to measure the full effect of an event of such magnitude in all its various bearings. The possibilities of bringing new armies to the western line have been anticipated and Germany's penetration eastward has been studied from both the military and economic viewpoint. But the gravity of the consequences to the naval situation are only beginning to be generally realized, although doubtless the naval authorities have foreseen and prepared for the new burdens and dangers.

At the opening of the war the presence in the Baltic of the trained and efficient Russian naval force under the late Admiral Bessen presented a real difficulty to Germany. Bessen's fleet required such a diversion of German naval strength as considerably to assist the English fleet in its three tasks—that against the main German fleet in the North Sea, that against the submarines and mines, and that against tip and run raider enterprises.

With the death of the Admiral, who had established a new standard of efficiency in the Russian Navy, came the progress of deterioration, but still the Russian Navy could never safely be omitted from German calculations. Even under the Bolshevist regime Germany was obliged to keep considerable forces in the Baltic.

The surrender of Russia has obviated this necessity entirely and creates a new situation which puts an additional strain on the allied navy. The best naval opinion recognizes the British effort during the war as efficient. While there has been much "armchair" criticism, informed and balanced views credit the British Navy with good average excellence. Germany's showing against the Allies' navies has been due to her own energy and efficiency and the submarine, which introduced a new feature in marine warfare.

Whatever may be the merits of the various controversies waged regarding the percentage of British naval efficiency, or whether disaster in the Baltic might have been prevented by timely assistance, the important fact is that we are now obliged to face new conditions at sea. It is even considered possible that the German fleet may take the offensive, and it must be remembered that it always has the advantage in an attack of the "selected moment" as against the "average moment." The Germans can choose time and place, whereas the Allies must accept battle whenever and wherever offered.

America will be particularly interested in the possible effect that the release of the German craft in the Baltic may have upon submarine activities. The best opinion in Europe has held that optimism about controlling the submarine has been somewhat premature, and it is now believed that the freeing of German vessels in the Baltic and readjustments in the Grand Fleet's dispositions thereby made necessary may compel a sharp revision of optimistic estimates. As the submarine controls the question of the transport of the American Army, and the American Army in turn controls ultimately the question of when and how the war shall end, the sea aspect of the Russian disaster takes on an importance fully as great as any other.

TEUTON NATIONS DRAWING APART

Austrian Opinion Is Now Described as Deeply Distrustful of Berlin Policies.

SPLIT ON RUSSIA SERIOUS

Kaisers Cool at Recent Meeting—Vienna Emphasizes Dissent on Eastern Program.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 27.—No matter what Austrian or German paper one may pick up in these days, evidence is certain to be found in it of increasing confusion in the Dual Monarchy and of bad relations between Austria and Germany. I have before me a miscellaneous bundle of publications, and every one of them sheds some interesting light on the state of affairs.

In Die Zeit, a Vienna paper which has close relations with Ballplatz, I find its Berlin correspondent complaining bitterly that Austria-Hungary and Germany are almost as completely shut off from each other as if they were hostile instead of allied neighbors. The German Government, he declares, is doing everying in its power to increase the difficulties in the way of travel and exchange of news between the two countries. The obstacles increase every day. So severe are the passport restrictions that travel from Austria into Germany and back again is impossible for all practical purposes. Telephone communication has been practically closed down, and a stringent censorship established over post communication.

Austrian Restiveness Increases.

Even the famous Central Europe Economic League has been unable to improve matters. In the weekly periodical Mitteleuropa, which spreads the Naumann gospel, prominence is given to an article couched in a very pessimistic tone from a Vienna writer. He expresses no wonder that the handling of Poland and of the Baltic provinces by Germany and the military atmosphere in which the Brest-Litovsk negotiations were carried on, together with the annexationist agitation of the Fatherland Party, should have caused stupefied distrust in Austria. He points out further that the national divisions in the Dual Monarchy make action and uniformity in its foreign policy extremely difficult, and that as the Government of Austria can only blindly follow the decisions of the German Government, every decision puts a great strain on Austrian public opinion. The writer appeals to German statesmen not to put

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

NO PEACE BY FORCE, SCHEIDEMANN SAYS

"The Government's Policy Toward Russia Is Not Ours," He Tells the Reichstag.

DEMANDS A FREE BELGIUM

Payer Infuriates Conservatives by a Vigorous Speech for Internal Reforms.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—In the debate in the Reichstag on Chancellor von Hertling's speech, Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said:

"We fought for the defense of the Fatherland against barbarism and against the Entente's plans of conquest. We did not, however, fight for the dismemberment of Russia or the subjugation of Belgium. The Government's policy toward Russia is not ours.

"True, the Bolsheviki played into the hands of all disintegrating tendencies in Russia, but we do not desire a peace with the Entente like that which is being concluded with Russia. The Government must remain ready for real peace by understanding.

"The independence of Belgium must be secured, and the Flemings and Walloons must settle their differences among themselves. We do not desire the humiliation of the enemy or peace by force."

Discussing the recent strikes, Herr Scheidemann said that they were to be attributed to food difficulties, uneasiness over the machinations of politicians, and delay in the franchise reform. There were no traitorous objects, he declared, for at the time there was an abundance of munitions on hand, and the coal scarcity necessitated holiday shifts. The strike, he said, was a demonstration in favor of peace, freedom, and bread.

Wiemer Welcomes Wilson Plan.

Dr. Otto Wiemer, Progressive, said:

"The debate shows that the Government policy leans on a Reichstag majority. That is an advance on the road of parliamentary development. We agree with the Chancellor's declaration. Plans of conquest are far from our mind.

"All the parties are agreed that we do not want to retain Belgium. German interests are safeguarded if Belgium ceases to be the scene of hostile machinations.

"President Wilson's four points are capable of forming the foundation for rebuilding the Temple of Peace. If our enemies want to continue the war, they will find that the German strength is unbroken. The excitement of the members of the Right is due to the fact that they see Junkerdom's rule tottering.

"We rejoice at the new outlook. We hope for a speedy decision relative to

Continued on Page Two.

"APPROACHING the end of the pleasant path to a 20%."—See top of page 20.—Advt.

REPLY TO HERTLING'S SPEECH

British Foreign Secretary Rejects Suggestions On Belgium.

"LIP SERVICE" TO WILSON

German Professions Contrasted with the Policy Pursued by Berlin.

SCOFFS AT HUMANITY PLEA

Germany Ready with Excuses for Widely Diverging Policies in East and West.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Foreign Secretary Balfour, replying in the House of Commons to the speech of Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, regarding the doctrine of the balance of power, said that until German militarism had become a thing of the past, and there was in existence a hall or court armed with executive powers making the weak as safe as the strong, it would never be possible to ignore the principles underlying the struggle for the balance of power.

Mr. Balfour told the House that he was unable to find in von Hertling's speech any basis for fruitful conversation or hope for peace. The Chancellor's attitude concerning Belgium, said Mr. Balfour, was completely unsatisfactory, and his lip service to President Wilson's proposition was not exemplified in German practice.

No Hope in Negotiations.

"I am convinced," he said, "that I should be doing an injury to the cause of peace if I encouraged the idea that there is any use in beginning these verbal negotiations until something like a general agreement is apparent in the distance and until the statesmen of all the countries see their way to that broad settlement, which, it is my hope, will bring peace to this sorely troubled world..."

Replying to a question, Mr. Balfour said that the final fate of the Russian provinces occupied by the Germans and of Rumania and Armenia must ultimately be decided at the peace conference.

Mr. Balfour justified his attitude on the ground that von Hertling and Czernin spoke after a conference and agreement. He said that Richard Holt, Radical M. P., whose amendment to the address to the throne, expressing regret concerning the decision of the Versailles conference, was defeated in the Commons two weeks ago, appeared to be the only person in the world who thought von Hertling's reference to Belgium satisfactory.

"Many questions must be settled at the peace conference," he said, "but the question of Belgium is the best touchstone of the honesty of purpose of Central European diplomacy, and especially of German diplomacy. There is only one course for the offending nation in this case, namely, unconditional restoration and reparation.

"When was Belgium the jumping off ground of enemy machinations and why should Germany suppose it is going to be? Belgium has been the victim, not the author, of these crimes, and why should she be punished because Germany is guilty? Germany always had in mind new territorial, commercial or military conditions which would prevent Belgium from taking an independent place among the nations, which Germany and ourselves were pledged to preserve.

"What we have to consider is how far von Hertling's lip service to President Wilson's four propositions really is exemplified by German practice."

Discusses Wilson Proposals.

The Foreign Secretary then analyzed the four Wilson propositions and von Hertling's attitude concerning them, as well as the Chancellor's frame of mind regarding Alsace-Lorraine. He said:

"I could understand a German taking a different view from the view of the French, British, Italian, or American Governments, but not a German discussing the principles of essential justice and saying: 'There is no question of Alsace-Lorraine to go before a peace conference.'

"Regarding President Wilson's second proposition, we have had within the last few weeks a specimen of how von Hertling interprets in action the principle he so glibly approves in theory. To take one instance only, there is the cession of Polish territory to the Ukraine. We would like to know how the Germans came to make this gross violation of their principls.

"Coming to the third proposition, von Hertling says, with justice, that the doctrine of the balance of power is a more or less antiquated doctrine. He further accuses England of being the upholder of that doctrine for purposes of aggrandizement. That is a profoundly unhistorical method of looking at the question. Great Britain has fought time and again for the balance of power, because only by fighting could Europe be saved from the domination of one overbearing and aggressive nation.

"If von Hertling wants to make the balance of power antiquated, he can do it by inducing his countrymen to aban-

don that policy of ambitious domination which overshadows the world at this moment.

"As to President Wilson's third and fourth principles: Consider for a moment how von Hertling desires to apply the principle that the interest and benefit of the populations concerned should be considered in peace arrangements. He mentions three countries he wishes to see restored to Turkey, namely, Armenia, Palestine, and Mesopotamia.

"Does any one think that this would be to the interest and benefit of the populations concerned? Von Hertling accuses us or being animated with purely ambitious designs when we invaded Mesopotamia and captured Jerusalem. I suppose he would say that Russia was similarly moved when she occupied Armenia.

"But when Turkey went to war she picked a quarrel with us for purely ambitious purposes. She was promised by Germany the possession of Egypt. Would the interest and happiness of the population of Egypt be best conserved by Turkish conquest of Egypt?

"The Germans in the search for the greatest happiness of these populations would have restored Egypt to the worst rule the world has ever known. They would have destroyed Arab independence and abandoned Palestine to those who had rendered it sterile all these centuries.

Chance for Reichstag to Smile.

"How could anyone preach seriously profession of faith about the interests of populations after this evidence of the manner in which von Hertling desires to see it carried out? If the Reichstag had any sense of humor, it must surely have smiled when it heard the Chancellor dealing in that spirit with the dominating doctrine of every important German statesman, soldier and thinker for two generations at least.

"So much for the four principles which Mr. Holt says von Hertling accepts, and which he thinks the British Government is backward in not accepting. I hope my short analysis may have convinced him that there are two sides to that question.

"I cannot, however, leave von Hertling without making some observation upon the Russian policy which he defines. That also is a demonstration of German methods. He tells us the recent arrangements with Russia were made on the urgent appeal of the populations for protection against the Red Guard and other bands, and, therefore, undertaken in the name of humanity.

"We know that the East is the East and the West is the West and that the German policy of the West is entirely different from the German policy of the East. The German policy in the East recently has been directed toward preventing atrocities and devastation in the interest of humanity, while German policy in the West is occupied entirely in performing atrocities and devastations.

"Why this difference of treatment of Belgium on one side and other populations on the other? I know of no explanation, except that Germany pursues her methods with remorseless insistency and utters or inspires the excuse she gives for her policy.

"If she invades Belgium, it is military necessity; if Courland, it is in the interest of humanity. It is impossible to rate very high the professions of humanity, international righteousness and equity in regard to the populations which figure so largely in the speeches. I am quite unable to understand how anybody can get up in the Reichstag and claim that Germany is waging a defensive war."

Mr. Balfour then contrasted the different methods pursued by Germany and Great Britain in the expansion of their empires, and asserted that Germany's policy had been more deliberately ambitious than that of any nation since Louis XIV.

"We can listen to von Hertling's criticism with perfect equanimity," he added, "and we are prepared to stand our trial at the bar of history. How could conversations take place if von Hertling's speech represented the extreme high-water mark of German concession? Does Mr. Holt really think that if von Hertling were able to carry out those conversations on the basis of the doctrines contained in his speech the conversations could end in anything but defeat?

"Does Holt not think that conversations which begin and end in discord are worse than no conversation at all?

"I am convinced that to begin negotiations, unless you see your way to carry them through successfully, would be to commit the greatest crime against the future peace of the world, and, therefore, while I long for the day when negotiations may really begin, negotiations which must have preparation for the bringing of ideas closer together, I do believe I should be doing an injury to the cause of peace if I encourage the idea that there is any use in beginning these verbal negotiations until something like a general agreement is apparent in the distance and until the statesmen of all the countries see their way to that broad settlement, which, it is my hope, will bring peace to this sorely troubled world."

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, referring to the von Hertling speech, said:

"It would be foolish to enter into negotiations unless there were a reasonable prospect of success. We do not desire to repeat the experiment of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations."

Suspects "Enemy Traps."

Lord Robert said that as Trustee for the empire the Government must take reasonable precautions to avoid enemy traps. It must have a guarantee that the enemy was sincerely and genuinely trying to meet Great Britain's essential demands.

"There must be no humbug about Belgium," Lord Robert continued. "Certainly Belgium is not the only issue, but it is a test, and before we can consent to enter into negotiations we must be perfectly satisfied that the Central Powers mean to restore Belgium absolutely and do their best to repair the greatest international wrong committed for centuries.

"I can find no trace of that in von Hertling's speech. The Germans have never conveyed to us in any shape or form the fact that they are ready to restore Belgium."

Hertling Dissembles, London Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Except in the mind of the confirmed pacifist, who wants peace at any price, (literally a rare bird in this country,) Count von Hertling's speech awakes no responsive echoes here. Even the warmest advocates of peace by negotiation have had their aspirations dampened by it. The common opinion that there can be no peace with arrogant militarism flushed with conquest has been strengthened a thousand-fold by the spectacle of the puppet Chancellor cooing like a dove while the Prussian eagle is fastening its claws in its victims.

The German treatment of Russia is pointed to as the best answer to the German advances in regard to Belgium.

Mr. Lloyd George asked recently: "Why talk of peace when there is no peace?" Some of his critics, who objected to the Versailles formula on the ground that it ruled out the possibilities of discussion and argumentation such as President Wilson was employing, have begun to doubt, after the Chancellor's speech, whether any voice but that of guns can make itself heard in Germany.

Warned by Treatment of Russia.

The Westminster Gazette, which has been a consistent advocate of the policy of leaving open all avenues to a safe and clean peace, says:

"We hear German statesmen defiantly proclaiming that the peace terms must be in accordance with the particular interest of Germany and that if resisted they must be enforced by a renewal of war. If Count von Hertling really desires peace, he must seriously consider whether these proceedings are an encouragement to others to place themselves in the position of the Bolsheviki or to accept the verbal protestations of these peacemakers at their face value. Brest-Litovsk has taught us what renunciation of annexations and indemnities by German statesmen is worth when they have the opportunity of plundering a defenseless neighbor, and even Count von Hertling can scarcely expect that France, Great Britain, and the United States are going to permit a similar experiment to be made on them.

"Germany cannot have it both ways. She cannot despoil the east and expect an easy peace with the west. She cannot be a robber to one and pose plausibly as a saint to the other.

"If the German people approve and applaud what is being done in their name in the east, they must be prepared to pay the penalty of prolonging the war and closing all doors of reconciliation with other nations. We should like to think that there was enough sense in the German people, though there is manifestly not in their rulers, to enable them to see that this is and must be the inevitable result of their own proceedings, so long as the rest of the world retains its self-respect and its power of resistance."

New Peace Offensive Questioned.

In some quarters Hertling's speech is broadly labeled the beginning of a peace offensive. It is that, of course, but its value as a method of weakening the will of the Entente democracies is questioned, for it is asked which of those democracies is likely to take the same kindly idea of German ambitions as German statesmen take of them. Hertling once again betrays the constitutional incapacity of the German machine to see itself as others see it.

The Chancellor declines to go before the tribunal of the world, which President Wilson suggested, on the ground that practically the whole world is against Germany and her allies, and therefore prejudiced. This attitude of superiority, it is believed here, will be particularly appreciated in America.

In other quarters, where the hope of early peace by negotiation lives most strongly, some belief exists that Count Czernin may again sound a less truculent note when the Austrian Minister comes to reply to President Wilson.

Dissent Virtually Unanimous.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—As far as the British public is concerned, the mild words of Count von Hertling concerning Germany's peace intentions and his partial acceptance of President Wilson's basis for lasting world peace fall upon almost deaf ears. A few weeks, even a few days, ago their reception would have been different, but German speech is judged here by German acts.

All details of the new war against helpless Russia rob German statesmen of their stock in trade—the plea that Germany is waging a war of self-defense. The British press is virtually unanimous in the belief that the whole eastern situation has been cleverly arranged and plotted with a view to bringing Eastern and Central Europe under German domination, and for the vital immediate purpose of getting food from the Ukraine.

The most important newspapers which lean toward peace by negotiation, notably the Westminster Gazette and the Manchester Guardian, seem to have undergone a change of outlook as the result of the events of the last week, while the Daily News today, although condemning the Entente for aiding von Hertling's argument that the Entente, and not Germany, is the real obstacle to peace because the Allies have not jointly formulated war aims, says in effect that no hope can be drawn from the Chancellor's speech.

The paper sees no hope for a change of heart in the military despots of Prussia, but finds more hope in a change of spirit in Austria, and sees ground for confidence in the appeal of President Wilson and the allied democracies to the German people.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Inconsistency between words and deeds surely seldom has been carried further than in the contrast between von Hertling's professions and the actions of his Government in Russia. He blandly agrees to President Wilson's propositions and all the time is carrying out by brute force the most gigantic scheme of annexations modern Europe ever has known."

The Morning Post says:

"We are quite unable to believe the Chancellor is speaking the truth. What Germany does is alone worth consideration. What Germany says is interesting only as an essay in making the worse appear the better reason. Until the German people depose their rulers or until the German armies are defeated it is impossible to conceive how an honorable peace can be attained."

The Daily Telegraph thinks that the speech reveals an attitude as essentially antagonistic to a peace which the Entente can accept as any of von Hertling's previous statements.

HOFFMANN ORDERS ADVANCE TO GO ON

Attack on Vitbsk Fails—Russians Destroy Bridge Over Beresina, Remove Stores.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.—General Hoffmann, commander of the German army invading Russia, has replied to a communication from Ensign Krylenko inquiring if an armistice would be declared by saying that the Teuton advance would be continued until a treaty of peace was signed and carried out along lines laid down in the German peace terms.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In a dispatch filed at Petrograd yesterday a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Germans operating in the region of Pskov inquired of the German General Hoffmann whether, in view of Russia's acceptance of the German peace terms, they should continue to advance. General Hoffmann, the dispatch says, replied in the affirmative.

It is uncertain whether the Germans or the Russians now hold Pskov. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd under Tuesday's date, but bearing no time, says that the Bolsheviki announce Pskov has been recaptured. All reports confirm the earlier statement that the town frequently changed hands.

Borisseff, 60 miles northeast of Minsk, has been captured by the Germans, and Orsa and Smolensk, northeast of Minsk, are being evacuated.

A later dispatch to the same agency says:

"The reports that Pskov has been reoccupied by the Russians came from Luga, (85 miles southwest of Petrograd,) which apparently is still in Russian hands.

"Events seem to show that the Germans have decided to attack Petrograd. An attempt by the Germans to take Vitbsk met with strong resistance, and the enemy was forced to retire. The supplies at Orsa and other stations near that place were successfully removed. The railway bridge across the River Beresina has been destroyed."

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (British Admiralty per wireless press.)—German troops advancing north of Dorpat (about 125 miles northeast of Riga) yesterday captured two Russian regiments as they were retreating, the German General Staff announced today. The statement reads:

Eastern Theatre.—North of Dorpat we captured two Russian regiments which were retreating.

In Ukraine an enemy battalion which had placed itself across our line of march near Corostisheff, thirty kilometers east of Zhitomir, was dispersed with losses. South of Zhitomir our troops pressed forward as far as Berditcheff.

At Kremenetz, south of Dubno, we captured a Russian divisional army staff and 200 men.

TROTZKY AND JOFFE REFUSE PEACE MISSION

New Delegates Sent to Conference Must Sign Treaty Within Three Days.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25, (Delayed.)—In the plenary setting of the Soviet Parliament yesterday, which consented to the conclusion of peace on German terms, debate was guillotined on the ground that it was impossible to discuss the subject under German bayonets. Difficulties arose over the choice of the delegation to be sent to Brest-Litovsk. The leaders of the former delegations, Joffe and Trotsky, refused to accept the odium of going, and finally Zinovieff, with other minor lights, was dispatched.

I shall not attempt to describe the feeling aroused by this finale of the peace campaign, which detaches from Russia the best part of her European territory. The crowd does not understand as yet. It is simply dazed by the mad whirl of events. Later, perhaps, it will be possible to dwell on the feelings and thoughts of intelligent Russians, but not now.

The peace terms do not as yet lend themselves to analysis. They are so vaguely worded that the Bolsheviki, in signing them, may be signing away even more than appears on the surface. The future of Esthonia and Livonia is left uncertain, and no hint is given as to the probable frontiers of Ukraine, which may possibly extend no further east than the Kharkov and Ekaterinoslav Governments, but may, on the other hand, according to the original Austro-German plan, extend as far as the Kuban territory, beyond Novorossisk, thus including all the chief ports of the Black Sea.

At any rate, the Baltic becomes a German lake. Great Russia is left entirely without an outlet to the sea, except to the White Sea, in the far north. Petrograd loses its importance, and the work of Peter the Great is undone.

The disaster brought about by this obscene peace is one of such colossal magnitude that the imagination refuses to accept the present conditions as the final result of the war for Russia.

BOLSHEVIKI REITERATE DEFIANCE OF GERMANS

New Proclamation Calls for "Heroic, Obstinate, and Pitiless Resistance."

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Russian revolution will defend itself against Germany, says an official Russian statement sent out by wireless, which announces that Germany has refused to grant an armistice. The announcement reads:

A peace delegation is now on the way to Brest-Litovsk. We expect any moment news that it has arrived at the place appointed for peace negotiations, but there is no armistice. The German Government has formally refused an armistice and German detachments continue to advance.

We are prepared to sign their peace of usurpation. We have already declared this, but there are many indications that the German imperialists do not desire peace at the present moment, but rather an immediate strangling of the workmen's and peasants' revolution.

Resistance to the German hordes thus becomes the principal task of the revolution—brave, heroic, obstinate, and pitiless resistance. Every position, every railway station, every locomotive must be defended. Every possible obstacle must be put in the way of the enemy.

Our greatest strength is in our wide territories. Many detachments, still very small, have occupied Reval and Pskov. Even Petrograd itself, which is still far distant, can no way decide the destiny of the revolution. The Government of the Peoples Commissaries can, and if needs be must, retreat, must gather its forces, and must appeal to the country to use its whole strength for the defense of the revolution. Should the threat to Petrograd increase, the Government will remove to Moscow, or any other city of Russia.

If Germany's plundering raid should advance, the task of the Government would be to destroy the possibility of a simultaneous catastrophic decision by the Germans. They are attempting to crush the authority of the councils and are in search of it on the routes leading to Petrograd.

We will bar these routes by everything we can interpose as obstacles. This, at the moment, is the principal task of the heroic Petrograd proletariat and its revolutionary staff. But at the same time we must act in such a manner that the German Generals may declare they recognize the authority of the Councils, not only in Petrograd, but throughout the whole country, north, south, and on both sides of the Urals. Even if they think they can reach Petrograd by mere military promenade, we will prove to them that they will have to disperse themselves all over Russia before they can reach and crush the authority of the Councils.

Will they have adequate forces to carry out such a task if we defend ourselves heroically? No. They never will have forces enough. Such an enterprise inevitably will resolve itself into an adventure and will fail. However deeply they penetrate Russia, then the more surely will they bring about the outbreak of a revolution in Germany. Patience and firmness are necessary.

The first symptoms of panic created by the German's plundering raid have become bygone events. The cowards are in flight and have made room for the brave, who are rallying themselves in hundreds and thousands for the defense of the Socialist fatherland.

If peace with the revolution is not the aim of the German imperialists, they will see the revolution knows how to defend itself.

Anti-Jewish Riots in Poland.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 27.—The Jewish Press Bureau says in connection with the Polish protest against the cession of Cholm to Ukraine that anti-Jewish riots occurred in Cracow, Lemberg, Rzeszow, and other towns. Windows were smashed and Jews were assailed and beaten. At Lemberg leaflets were distributed instigating violence against the Jews.

NO PEACE BY FORCE, SCHEIDEMANN SAYS

Continued from Page One.

the constitutional position of Alsace-Lorraine, in the sense of autonomy."

Storm Over Payer's Speech.

The speech of Vice Chancellor von Payer in the Reichstag on Monday, in which he vigorously upheld the demand for internal reforms in Germany, created a tumult. The Conservatives and kindred parties tried to drown his speech in hisses, while his friends in the House and the galleries retorted by an outburst of hand clapping and shouting. Chancellor von Hertling went to the rescue of the Vice Chancellor, pleading for a united front at home.

Herr Wallraf, Minister of the Interior, said in a speech at the same session that the recent strike in Germany had been incited by leaflets issued by French, British, and American propaganda societies, which continually reached the troops on the western front.

A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Volkszeitung says that the Vice Chancellor offended the Conservative members of the Reichstag seriously. It adds:

"It was known that von Payer desired to settle accounts with the Conservatives, and he did so perhaps more than it was good for him to do. A passionate outbreak accompanied this part of his speech from all the Conservative sections of the Reichstag.

"That von Payer should have put these political groups on the same level with traitors like Liebknecht and Dittmann (Socialist leaders imprisoned on charges of inciting treason) and with those who fomented the traitorous strike provoked tremendous outbreaks of passion on the entire Right. There were frequent scenes of tumult, seriously interrupting the delivery of the speech."

The Vice Chancellor, in his address, said:

"There is only one standpoint for home politics today, in the fourth year of the war, namely, the concentration of all the forces of the empire to the unity of the citizens and labor and readiness for sacrifice to enable the army to fulfill the heavy tasks. To that end things which still divide the various classes of the population must be removed.

"It is quite intelligible that the heavier the sacrifice and war burdens laid upon us the greater will the mass of the population be dominated by aspirations after political power, political freedom, and influence on the Government. No power on earth can crush this idea and these aspirations. From the part the allied German Governments have taken this into account and it is their desire to continue along this could be obtained only by endeavoring,

Can't Crush People's Hopes.

The Vice Chancellor then alluded to opposition to the Prussian Franchise bill, saying:

"I cannot believe that those parties in whose hands the decision lies will fail to realize what they owe to the public in this critical hour, and I hope they will emphatically repudiate the suspicion that they really aim at an intolerable delay."

After expressing confidence that the bill would be adopted, von Payer said that co-operation devoid of friction could be obtained only by endeavoring through the inclusion of individual members from the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet who enjoy the confidence of their colleagues in the Imperial and Prussian Governments, to make a firm foundation for a common policy and facilitate the conduct of affairs. If this development was to bear fruit, he said, good will on all sides was an essential condition.

Ernst von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, launched an attack on von Payer, declaring that "Prussians ought to have been spared the lecture of the Württemberger."

PRESIDENT AWAITS CZERNIN'S REPLY

Expected to Answer Hertling After Austria's View Has Been Set Forth.

NO RELIANCE ON GERMANY

Full Text of Speech Increases Feeling That No Peace Is in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Opinion in Washington is becoming hard and fast that no hope for peace lies in the speech of the Imperial German Chancellor in the Reichstag. With the full text of Count von Hertling's address at hand, observers here were more than ever convinced that President Wilson would reject the Chancellor's suggestion as not worthy of consideration or call on him for a more detailed explanation of the German policy, particularly with reference to Russia.

President Wilson is silent. Nothing came from the White House or any other authoritative source today to indicate his view. If any member of his Cabinet has been taken into his confidence as to his disposition toward the sentiments expressed by Count von Hertling, the fact was not apparent. But it is taken for granted that the President will reply to the German Chancellor whenever he deems the opportune time has arrived. That time, it is expected, will be immediately after an expression of the Austro-Hungarian Government's views on peace have been given. The President may then go before Congress and dissect the utterances of the Teutonic spokesmen.

A very decided sentiment exists in Washington that the President's response to Count von Hertling will be short and to the point. In quarters where this desire is most pronounced the hope is expressed that the President will make clear to the American people that the war must go on without further parley with the group at Berlin which he has denounced as unworthy of trust in its international relations.

Call for War-Rallying Cry.

One suggestion heard was that it would be well for the President to give his fellow-countrymen and the soldiers of the nation a rallying cry that would be a spur to victory. "Our answer is, 'On to Berlin!'" or something similar, would appeal more to the American people and its men in khaki than an extended discussion of Count von Hertling's remarks, according to a suggestion here. A brief response, with a slogan for our soldiers, it is contended, would be better understood and appreciated by the generality of the American people and would make them alive to the futility of discussion with the representatives of a nation which combines words of peace with violation of its international agreements.

It would be better understood in Germany also, according to this view. Returning soldiers of the allied armies have emphasized that hot shot and cold steel are the only arguments whose force is recognized by the Germans.

Such expressions on Count von Hertling's speech as have come from Senators and Representatives indicate that the President would have Congress enthusiastically behind him in telling Germany that there is now no other recourse for the United States and its partners than to force the fighting until their war aims are achieved. It is felt, too, that our soldiers would be encouragement of knowing that their Government intends to press the contest to a finish. Many people here believe that the martial spirit needs to be aroused more. A man engaged in voluntary work for the Government expressed this feeling when he said: "Oh, if I could only hear a band."

All this applies to Germany, but not in its entirety to Austria. It is at last becoming well understood that the President's address to the Senate and the House on Feb. 11 was intended for home consumption in Austria-Hungary. No authoritative interpretation of that address was ever given, and there was no official contradiction of the construction that it was designed as a slap at Lloyd George and his associates on the Supreme War Council at Versailles in their declaration that no hope for peace was found in the utterances of Count Czernin. But there is now reason to believe that the President had no such thought.

Austrian Peace Drift Recognized.

The President's address was intended to make a cleavage between Germany and Austria-Hungary, the opening being afforded by the apparent sympathy of the Austro-Hungarian Government and people with the sentiments of the Reichstag resolutions of July 19, 1917, in favor of peace without annexations and indemnities, a declaration ignored by the Prussian militaristic group in control of the destinies of the Central Powers. All that is now known of the President's purposes in delivering the address of Feb. 11 indicates no sympathy with the efforts of Lloyd George's political enemies and the pacifists in Parliament to seek to place the British Prime Minister in the bad graces of the President of the United States.

In this connection it is to be said that well-wishers of the Prime Minister in the American Government hope that he will find himself in accord with the belief attributed to President Wilson that there is ground for confidence that the people of Austria-Hungary will show in an unmistakable way their resentment of the manner in which their desires and sentiments have been cast aside by the ruling group at Berlin. There is no inconsistency, Washington observers claim, between a demonstration to force the war against Germany and her partners and seeking to point out to one of those partners that she is being thwarted in her desires by the Prussian militaristic circle.

PARIS CALLS SPEECH MOVE TO SPLIT ALLIES

Hertling Denounced as Attempting Craftily to Conciliate America and Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—"A Hypocritical Speech" and "Hertling's New Trickery" are the headlines of editorials in two French evening newspapers on the German Chancellor's speech. The general attitude is one of sharp condemnation.

The Temps characterizes the speech as consisting of soft words for President Wilson and Belgium, flat negation toward France and bitter reproaches of England. At the same time The Temps notes the typical German attempt to oppose the American and British war aims, which, it says, primarily involve the liberation of Belgium, to those of France, which concern Alsace-Lorraine.

One of the members of the recent cabinet put the same idea forcibly to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies this morning. "The Germans," he said, "are at their old game of endeavoring to make mischief between the Allies. Before, they affected to scoff at America. Now they realize the danger and are trying to soft soap the American President and people into believing that French obstinacy about Alsace-Lorraine is the chief obstacle to a speedy peace."

The Intransigeant makes a sarcastic comparison of von Hertling's speech with the reality of facts.

"At the moment," says the paper, "when the Germans are dismembering Poland afresh, Hertling proclaims an intention of making it a free State. While they are cementing by force of arms their hold on Russian territories, he pretends to be in accord with President Wilson's principles of self-government. At the hour when they are ready to renew offensive action against France they repeat the outworn fiction of waging a defensive war. In all this tissues of lies there is nothing worthy of serious attention."

KAISER WAS ATTACKED IN STRIKE APPEALS

Branded as Forcing Ruin on Germans, a Pamphlet Received in England Shows.

LONDON, Feb. 11, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Some of the pamphlets which were secretly circulated in Berlin during the recent strikes consisted of savage attacks on the German Emperor, a fact which was admitted and deprecated recently by the German newspapers. One of these pamphlets, smuggled out of Germany, has reached The Liverpool Daily Post, which gives a literal translation, in part, as follows:

"When will peace come? It will come when Germany is ready for it, and the time is approaching.

"It will come when Germany has learned the lesson of the war; when it has found, as every other nation has had to learn, that the voice of Europe cannot be denied with impunity.

"The hour of peace will strike when Germans no longer heed the makers of war; when they despise and hiss the apostles of militarism and jingoism. Peace will come when the Germans say to their Emperor, You whom we have followed and obeyed; you, for whom we have sacrificed ourselves and our dear ones; you, who have not spared even our ideals and beliefs and traditions, we have sacrificed all to you—and what have we in return? Nothing but hunger and cold and sickness, disease and death, ruin and destitution.

SAXONY MAY GET LITHUANIA.

Second Son of King of Saxony to Rule Over It, Says Report.

ZURICH, Feb. 27.—Negotiations are in progress for the union of Lithuania and Saxony, according to a dispatch from Dresden, with Prince Frederick Christian, second son of the King of Saxony, as King of Lithuania.

The pourparlers indicate that the wishes of the Poles for a renewal of the old union between Poland and Lithuania will not be fulfilled.

TEUTON NATIONS DRAWING APART

Continued from Page One.

too great a strain by their acts upon Austrian opinion.

In Dr. Paul Rohrbach's weekly, Deutsche Politik, an Austrian Deputy says he fears that the Socialists have another surprise in store. A serious thing, he says, is that a majority of the Austrian Parliament appears to consist of friends of the ideals set forth by the Entente, and is hostile to those ideals represented by the Central Empires. In Austria insurgent voices become more angry. At peace demonstrations the other day Vienna workers showed themselves to be in a passionate temper.

Demands End of War Policy.

I need only give one short declaration made at those meetings to show the attitude of the Socialists. Dr. Elecenbogen, who took a prominent part in the resent Austrian strike and went to Berlin to advise the strikers there, declared that it was impossible to endure further intensification of present conditions. An end, he said, must be made of "this war policy, which physically and morally we cannot endure any longer." This statement was cheered for several minutes.

The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung bewails the powerlessness of democracy in Germany and Austria. Before the Brest-Litovsk conferences begin again, it says, German soldiers will have in their possession twice as much Russian territory as on Feb. 9. Von Kühlmann, it asserts, knew why it was well to go off to Rumania in such a hurry, and why he had no time to begin negotiations with Russia again at a moment when the Generals were marching and the junkers were deciding for plural voting. In conclusion, the Arbeiter Zeitung laments the impotence of the Austrian democracy, for Austria can only make peace when Germany is ready to do so—a truly pathetic state of affairs all around.

REPORTS WIDE SPLIT OF TEUTON POWERS

Austria's Aloofness on Russia Full of Import, Official Dispatch to Washington Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Further evidence of the growing strain in relations between Germany and Austria over the refusal of Austria to participate in the renewed attack upon Russia is given in an official dispatch received here today from France.

The dispatch follows:

"Charles I. paid a visit to William II. the 22d of February. Ludendorff was present at the interview. If we are to judge from the tone of the interview it must have been lacking in cordiality. There seems to be little doubt that a serious conflict has broken out during the week between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, and which Germany is determined to settle, if need be, by violent measures.

"The situation of the dual monarchy is such that the Vienna Government in order to avert a catastrophe has been obliged to distinguish by means of public declarations its own policy from that of Germany. The report that at the conferences of Feb. 14 Hertling and Ludendorff had decided to pay no attention to the Russian demobilization and to prepare to begin again the conflict on the east front caused a great stir throughout Austria. It was not simply the dissenting nationalities, the Czechs, the Slovenes, or the Poles, who do not desire to fight any more, but it is the mass of the population of German origin who refuse to sacrifice themselves any longer to assure the triumph of Prussian imperialism.

"An official note of the 15th had announced that Austria for her part would continue to consider the war as terminated with Russia and would abstain from taking part in the operations planned by the German command. A second note of the 19th repeated the same statement. When asked to give further particulars at the sitting of the chamber on the 22d the Austrian Premier formally stated:

"'The words uttered by different Deputies have proved that the explanations which have been furnished up to the present by me have not been sufficiently explicit. I repeat, therefore, that Austria-Hungary will participate in no way in the military action which is now being carried on by Germany against Russia. I repeat that there is no question of having our troops penetrate into the Ukraine, with whom we are at peace. I repeat that the armistice exists between Austria-Hungary and Rumania, and that we are only considering entering as early as possible into peace conversations with this country.'

"These declarations are serious. Without a doubt in his speech on Feb. 19 Premier von Seydler pleaded his fidelity to the alliance. But more and more Germany runs the risk of seeing Austria, and after her Bulgaria and Turkey, take a positive attitude, and, practically withdrawing from the struggle, witness as spectators the continuation of hostilities."

Says Vienna Agrees With Hertling.

ZURICH, Feb. 27.—A Vienna dispatch to the Munich Neueste Nachrichten says that Chancellor von Hertling's speech meets with the general approval of the Viennese press. Even the Arbeiter Zeitung agrees to most of the Chancellor's statements.

"Political circles note," adds the dispatch, "that Germany at this moment is developing her greatest strength and is giving clear proof of her love for peace. No German could have spoken more frankly than von Hertling."

RUSSIAN TROOPS REFUSE TO FIGHT

Peasant Soldiery Sweeping Back to Land in Uncontrollable Tidal Wave.

WORKMEN EAGER TO FIGHT

Prediction That Occupied Provinces Will be Hotbeds of Trouble on Germany's Hands.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.—Already with cooler minds even the militant party among the Bolsheviki are coming to recognize that Lenine possibly had reason on his side and that it may have been better to bow before the catastrophe than sacrifice Petrograd for the sake of a rhetorical gesture. We are beginning to realize exactly how grave was the threatening catastrophe.

Troops almost without exception have flatly refused to fight. A division supposed to be defending Narva turned up at Gatschina, close to Petrograd. Chief Commander Krylenko protested and they replied that they had no intention of fighting.

Immediately on the appearance of the first few German troops the Russian peasant soldiers, who, being peasants and not industrials, were interested merely in getting land, cared nothing for the revolution and started eastward in an uncontrollable tidal wave, threatening to sack all the towns on the way. The disaster would have been even worse if they had not succeeded already in partial demobilization and if many thousands of soldiers had not already gone home. The Russian army was Germany's strongest weapon. In driving it toward Petrograd they were driving a stampeding herd of cattle which would trample into nothing all in the way.

While the revolutionary workmen could put up a guerrilla fight against the Germans they could do nothing against the Russian army, which must disappear before the revolution can begin to create for itself any real military force. The workmen of the towns are eager to fight.

Bolsheviki Opposed to Peace.

Both the Petrograd and Moscow committees of the Bolsheviki were opposed to signing peace. I do not think any one can suppose Russia ceases to count as a factor in the war. The terms imposed by Germany are such that no country, whether capitalist or Socialist, can live under them. They are such as to force Russia once more into the war. Many of the conditions Russia will actually be unable to keep. Germany has added to her superficial area some of the most revolutionary material in Russia. She will be compelled to waste numbers of men in keeping quiet Polish, Esthonian, Lettish, and Lithuanian unrest, all of which finds sympathy in Germany. It should be remembered that this week's catastrophe coincides with the triumph of the revolution throughout Russia. The Cossacks' Rada and all anti-Soviet movements have been suppressed by the revolutionary warfare. When once the army is got rid of, whether they will or not, the Soviets will find themselves waging war against Germany.

KALEDINE'S CAPITAL TAKEN.

Fall of Novo Tcherkask Follows That of Rostov-on-the-Don.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.—Novo Tcherkask, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, has been captured by the revolutionary troops. This announcement was made officially today.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Fighting at Rostov-on-the-Don ceased Monday night. The Cossacks retired and are being pursued by Bolshevist forces. General Nazaroff, the Cossack leader, has been arrested by Bolshevist troops.

BERNE, Feb. 27.—Continuous fighting is taking place between the Bolshevist and Rumanian troops in Bessarabia, according to a Vienna dispatch. There has been severe fighting around Kishineff.

A Thumb Print

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Aspirin has been made in the United States for more than ten years. Protect yourself—be sure that you get Bayer Tablets of Aspirin—every package and *every tablet* is invariably marked with

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PACKERS EMPLOY SCOUT AT CAPITAL

Continued from Page One.

Vice President of Wilson & Co., and said that Eversman had obtained a representative of a press association entitled to the privileges of the floor of Congress to represent the packers. The letter said:

"My dear Mr. Skipworth: I have arranged to have a representative of one of the largest press associations entitled to the privileges of the floor of the House to represent us without additional cost. For instance, he will have access to all bills introduced in the House before same are printed, and, of course, he will watch the debates. A list of subjects in which you might be interested will help some. Possibly you can have someone send me the data."

Another letter from Eversman to Skipworth said that if Mr. Wilson and Mr. Skipworth were coming to Washington Eversman would like to "arrange a little dinner party and invite some Senators, Congressmen, and influential newspaper men to meet you."

The memorandum said the writer proposed to maintain a dignified office in Washington as a clearing house for all information concerning the packing industries, to work out a practical Congressional organization, to make a thorough check-up and card index of legislators and the forces behind each, and to ascertain what, if any, educational work should be done among any constituency.

Priebe's Pro-Packer Orders.

Charges that rules and orders of the Food Administration at Washington had enabled the big packers to gain control of practically all of the country's output of certain food products and restrict the business of their small competitors were made at the hearing. Testimony was introduced showing direct lines of communication between the packers and some of the important offices at the capital.

As a result of orders issued by W. F. Priebe, a member of the Food Administration, who is head of W. F. Priebe & Co., produce dealers, a subsidiary of Swift & Co., it was charged that all 1916-1917 poultry was to be taken out of cold storage by March 1 of this year, whereby independent dealers had lost enormous amounts of money, while 90 per cent. of the new crop of poultry was owned by the packers.

Witnesses told of the packers' activities in gaining control of the cheese-making business of the country. Seymour Neumann, editor of The Produce News of Chicago, testified that Priebe's mandates invariably were advantageous to the packers.

Mr. Heney showed by S. W. Tator, an examiner for the commission, that Priebe, H. B. Collins, formerly head of the produce department of Swift & Co.; F. S. Brooks of Swift & Co., and E. C. Heyl of Libby, McNeil & Libby, a subsidiary of Swift & Co., were all on the payroll of Swift & Co., although serving on the Food Administration Board at Washington.

EMPLOYMENT NOT SECRET.

Eversman and Reynolds on Work for Packers and Wool Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—When the statement of Francis E. Heney, special attorney of the Federal Trade Commission in the packers' investigation in Chicago, that letters in the files of the packers showed that John E. Eversman, ex-Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was employed to represent a packing firm in Washington, was called to Mr. Eversman's attention tonight he said that the statement was true.

He explained that for a year it had been well known that he would not be a candidate for re-election as Secretary of the Congressional Committee. In view of the fact that he was to retire Mr. Eversman said he had sought other occupation and entered into the employ of the firm of Wilson & Co. a few months ago.

On Jan. 28 he had ceased to be Secretary of the committee, so there had been a brief overlapping of relations; but he had made no concealment of the fact that he represented Wilson & Co. and had gone before the Car Service Commission and the War Trade Board in the firm's interest.

"In fact, let me say," said Mr. Eversman, "I feel honored to be the representative in Washington of such a distinguished man as Thomas E. Wilson, who has and is rendering such patriotic service in feeding our army and navy and our allies, and who was one of the first business men to offer to turn his plant over to the Government. I wish I could represent more business men who are doing the same good work."

A similar statement as to the services of James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, to the woolen interests, was made known to Mr. Reynolds tonight. He said that he had for several years and now represented what was known as the Textile Bureau, in which a considerable number of wool firms were interested. This bureau maintains offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Mr. Reynolds said that his service consisted in work on cases involving tariff rates before customs officials and the Board of General Appraisers in New York. The main thing he had to do, he said, was to see that the evidence, more or less technical, as to rates, valuations, and classifications, was presented in proper form.

Under the old tariff, when wool imports were large and values were correspondingly large, the importance of such service was greater than it was now, when, owing to trade conditions and the war, they were at a minimum.

Mr. Reynolds was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, and is a tariff expert.

General Foch's Interview.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A "printer's devil" perpetrated an odd misprint in today's London Times, which credited the interview with General Foch to "Grasty, correspondent of The New York Life."

Fleet Street is speculating the more keenly on how the error arose, because

ARREST JOHN A. FISH IN OFFICER'S GARB

Man of Old New York Family Accused of Wearing the Uniform Illegally.

LIFE FULL OF ADVENTURE

Former British Captain, Veteran of Boer War, Fought Conviction Here Successfully.

John Albert Fish, a member of the New York Yacht Club, and a member of one of New York's oldest families, was arrested yesterday for wearing a second Lieutenant's uniform illegally. It appeared from the testimony given before United States Commissioner Hitchcock that Fish had a right to wear the uniform up to last November, when that right ceased to exist on an order from the War Department. Notwithstanding the fact that army regulations say that a discharged officer may wear his uniform three months after discharge, and no longer, Fish was wearing his when he was arrested by three agents of the Department of Justice in lower Broadway yesterday afternoon.

In response to inquiries which he said he had addressed to the War Department as to why he had been discharged, Fish said he was informed that it was because of some incidents in his career, and it appeared from further evidence that one of these incidents was his trial on a charge of setting fire to his yacht in 1910 in order to collect the insurance. He was convicted on the charge and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but the conviction later was reversed, and eventually he collected the $15,000 insurance, but not before he had sued 100 New York yachtsmen, members of United States Lloyds, for $150 each. According to Fish, some of the men involved in the yacht case have been actuated by a spirit of revenge to the extent of having him discharged from the army.

Fish bears the scars of five wounds which he said Boers inflicted on him in the Transvaal while he was fighting as a member of the Imperial Light Horse. He said that he was a fighting man, anxious to battle with the Huns, and that the only object of his endeavors for the last twelvemonth had been to get in the front line trenches as soon as possible. He is a retired Captain of the British Army.

The Social Register for 1918 contains this name: "Fish, Captain John A., U. S. A., N. Y., American Exp. Force, France." That entry pictures a thwarted ambition which Fish told of yesterday by saying that in 1915, when he saw a chance to fight for his country, he had offered his services to General Wood to go to the Mexican border. The outcome of those negotiations was not successful, it seemed. But when this country entered the war, Fish decided to go to Plattsburg. He obtained the recommendation of five prominent members of the yacht club, was accepted, and went to the training camp. He said he had been a soldier for six years and consequently did not learn a great deal at Plattsburg.

He said he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on Aug. 15, 1917, and ordered to report on Aug. 29 in Hoboken ready for field service. He was to sail on the next day.

His orders were changed several times, and finally, on Nov. 2, he said, a document was handed to him telling him to report to Governors Island. There he received a paper informing him that he had been honorably discharged from the army.

He said he at once appealed to the War Department, but got no immediate satisfaction. Finally, on Feb. 7, he received a letter signed by Secretary of War Baker saying that his case had been reviewed and that it was impossible to reinstate him.

As for wearing the uniform, Fish said that the three months' right did not date from Nov. 2, but from Feb. 7, because his appeal acted as a stay. Commissioner Hitchcock did not take that view, but held that Fish probably had no right to wear the uniform after three months had expired from the November date. Fish afterward explained to reporters that he had not been wearing the uniform all the time since November.

When he was arraigned before the Commissioner, Fish was indignant.

"What crime have I committed," he said, "that I should be arraigned here like a pickpocket. I am a fighting man, and the only crime is that I want to fight for my country and they won't let me. Why don't you send your detectives out and get the slackers who won't fight for their country, and why can't I go to France?"

Commissioner Hitchcock finally released Fish in the custody of Henry A. Wise until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

In a talk with newspaper men after the hearing Fish told of his fighting experience. He exhibited numerous letters from British Army officers telling of his fighting abilities. A typical one was this, dated Aug. 1, 1912:

Dear Captain Fish—The fact that you served in the Imperial Light Horse at the siege of Ladysmith, and afterward in the relief of Mafeking, is quite good enough. Should you wish to do so, you have my permission to give my name as a reference to any one who may ask you for the same. Colonel A. H. M. EDWARDS.

Fish yesterday wore the King's Medal, with two clasps, and the Queen's Medal, with six clasps, from the Boer War, a service medal for the Matabele campaign, and another for service in Mashona Land in 1897, and King George's Medal. He said he had been recommended for the Victoria Cross, but could not accept it because he was an American.

Fish explained that he was a cousin of Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., and a cousin of Stuyvesant Fish. He said he went to Africa as an engineer in 1895, and returned to this country in 1903, and since then had been in the insurance business.

Fish said yesterday that he went to Africa in 1895. When the Boer war began he joined the British forces, was wounded severely and invalided to England in 1902. On Sept. 2 of that year he was married to Alverta T. Suggett at Edinburgh. On July 7 of 1903 Fish was retired from the British Army. Then both Mr. Fish and Mrs. Fish came to New York. On March 30, 1904, Mrs. Fish was found dead from chloroform poisoning in their home in Eleventh Street. The Coroner's verdict said death was due to accidental causes.

WANTS REPUBLICANS TO FROWN ON PEACE

Should Declare Against Discussions Until Victory Is Won, Poindexter Tells Hays.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At a conference of Republican leaders with National Chairman Hays today, Senator Poindexter referred to President Wilson's speeches on peace terms and urged that the Republican party declare against any further discussions of peace until a victory has been won on which it can be based. He also proposed a party declaration against what he termed the Bolshevist movement in this country, typified by the I. W. W.

Mr. Hays told the conference that all the Republican State conventions this year would adopt resolutions indorsing the war.

NO DEATH PENALTY YET FOR DESERTIONS HERE

Secretary Baker Disapproves of General Treat's Recommendation—No Leniency in France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Recommendations by Major Gen. Charles G. Treat, commanding the 37th National Guard Division that the death penalty be imposed to check desertions and to bring soldiers to a realization of the gravity of that offense have been disapproved by Secretary Baker. General Treat based his recommendation on the number of desertions from his command, composed almost entirely of Ohio troops stationed at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

It would be unwise at this time, Secretary Baker held, for the War Department to formulate a definite policy, but he instructed the Adjutant General to issue a bulletin to the army pointing out the seriousness with which desertions must be regarded in time of war. The Secretary acted on an opinion by the Judge Advocate General, which held there is a clearly drawn difference between desertion from training camps in this country and desertions in the zone of hostilities. The plain intimation is given, however, that men who desert in France may expect no leniency.

"There undoubtedly will occur in this war," said Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General of the army, who wrote the opinion, "causes of desertion in which it will be necessary to inflict the extreme penalty. Desertion is a very serious military offense, especially in time of war. When committed in the theatre of war, at points of embarkation, in the line of communications, or such other places, as to indicate cowardice or an active spirit of disloyalty, drastic penalties are very often justified.

"It is very seriously doubted if the imposition of supreme penalty in this country where desertion occurs from training and mobilization camps, far removed from the theatre of hostilities, would be justified or sustained by the sentiment of the country.

BALKS BOMB PLOTTER AT NEWBURG PLANT

Watchman, After Being Felled by Supposed Workman, Hurls Infernal Machine Away.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Had William Hogan, a night watchman, delayed his visit to the power house of the Newburg Ship Yards, Inc., only a short time this morning the building containing the compressor and power plant would probably now be in ruins.

Hogan was on his rounds at a little before 2 o'clock. On entering the power station, which is about 100 feet from the administration building and adjacent to the main tracks of the West Shore Railroad, he noticed a man whom he supposed to be a machinist engaged about the compressor plant. The fellow wore overalls, jacket, and cap. Hogan approached to get the man's number for record, and the supposed machinist knocked him senseless with a blow on the head with a club.

When the watchman regained consciousness the man had gone. Lying on the foundation beneath the compressor arm was a parcel. Suspecting that it was a time bomb, Hogan threw it as far as he could. As it struck an explosion occurred that tore a hole in the floor and blew the window front out of the railroad side of the building. The shock again prostrated the watchman, but the explosion aroused the guards who were patrolling the grounds and building, who sent him to a hospital.

Thomas C. Desmond, President of the company, and associates were summoned, and a search was made for strangers without avail. The damage done the plant was of no great consequence and will not interfere with work. The first consignment of steel for four Government 9,000-ton ships arrived on Monday and the laying of the keels was about to be undertaken. Had the compressor been damaged it would have delayed work for a long time.

Hogan this morning described his assailant as tall and heavy built, with a black mustache, and apparently an Italian. The shipyards company at once set on foot an investigation, but what was ascertained concerning the bomb was kept secret.

The yards have been under strict surveillance, Mr. Desmond having received an intimation that trouble might be expected. The guards will now be doubled

JOHN R. RATHOM'S REPLY.

No Government Inhibition on His Articles—Denies World Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.—John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, made the following statement today:

"The discontinuance of my articles in The World's Work, made the basis for a statement by The New York World this morning, was the result of a conference between the editors of The World's Work and myself, and was decided on from motives of patriotism and a desire to perform the largest possible service during the present war.

"The only direct assertion which The New York World ventures to put forth in its effort to make it appear that these articles have been suppressed by the Government is that as a result of an inquiry made by a committee composed of Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the District Draft Board; Assistant Attorney General Knox, and A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, Government officials conferred with the publishers of The World's Work, and it was decided to withhold the other instalments of my articles. This statement is, in every detail, an absolute falsehood. There was no such committee, no such decision was arrived at, and the only person concerned in the decision to cease publication of my articles were the editors of The World's Work and myself. There never was, and is not now, any inhibition, Governmental or otherwise, upon the publication of these articles.

"With regard to the publication by The New York World this morning of other statements in regard to the work of The Providence Journal within the past three years and a half, I have nothing to say at this time except to point out the very apparent reason for the attempt on the part of The New York World to discredit The Providence Journal, and to add that not one of the hundreds of stories of German propaganda printed by The Providence Journal during that entire period has ever been shown to be misleading or not founded on facts."

Henkes Arrives at Prison.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 27.—David A. Henkes, former Captain of the 16th Infantry, sentenced to twenty-five years in the Federal prison here, arrived this afternoon. Henkes, who is of German descent, endeavored to resign his commission, saying he did not care to fight against relatives and friends in Germany. The authorities obtained information that Henkes was in touch with German agents before America entered the war.

LINK TAGORE'S NAME WITH GERMAN PLOTS

Indian Poet Figures in Embassy Correspondence at Trial of Hindus in San Francisco.

WU TING-FANG MENTIONED

Letters and Cablegrams from Bernstorff and Others Also Name High Japanese Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The United States Government made public here today intercepted German diplomatic correspondence intended to show how German machinations carried a band of so-called Hindu plotters into the private audiences of ministers and statesmen, and financed lavishly their aims toward revolution in British India.

Secret papers introduced by the Government purported to show that Sir Rabindranath Tagore, British Knight and winner of the Nobel Prize for poetry, had enlisted the interest of Counts Okuma and Terauchi, former Japanese Premier and Premier, respectively, in the movement to establish an independent government in India. The intercepted correspondence, however, was indefinite as to the connections between the Japanese statesmen and the alleged conspirators. The name of Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, also was mentioned in the documents as one of the persons with whom Tagore had obtained a friendly interview.

The papers were all introduced by the Government in closing its case against the thirty defendants charged with fomenting a revolution against a friendly power.

The correspondence, sent on from Washington, was dated for the most part at Rye, N. Y., at one time the Summer headquarters of the German Embassy. It recounted alleged favorable interviews that Tagore had with Okuma and Terauchi; the difficulties Wu Ting-fang found in acting favorably because of the influence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former President of China, and revealed the hitherto hidden source of Hindu funds.

Most of the messages were in cryptic phrases. Mystery surrounds the identity of the authors, as only one of them was signed, that one by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and was addressed to Alfred Zimmermann, former German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is known that this message, as well as others alleged to have passed between von Bernstorff and Zimmermann, went through the hands of Count von Luxburg, former German Ambassador to Argentina. The identity of the addresses is not disclosed. Most of the messages were addressed to H. Eisenhuth, Copenhagen; R. Sachse, Rotterdam, and Z. N. G. Olifiers at Amsterdam. The names of these persons have never appeared in previous published reports of diplomatic messages.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, is mentioned in a letter dated Nov. 21, 1916.

"We are awaiting for definite instructions as to the work in Trinidad and Demerara (six)," the letter said. "Wu Ting-fang has now been made Foreign Minister. He has always been sympathetic with our cause, but the influence of Sun Yat-sen still persists in opposing us in that direction."

The letter was addressed to Olifier, Amsterdam.

Tagore was implicated in the conspiracy, the prosecutor maintained, by a document which was sent to Z. N. G. Olifiers at Amsterdam from Rye.

"Sir Rabindranath Tagore has come at our suggestion," the message read. "He said he saw Count Okuma, former Japanese Premier, and Count Terauchi, present Premier. Terauchi was favorable. Sir Rabindranath also consulted a number of minor Japanese officials."

An unsigned letter to R. Sachse, Rotterdam, dated Jan. 21, 1916, said:

"Dr. Chakravarty will return to the United States to form a new American committee, which will include Ram Chandra and himself. He has agreed to send an agent to the West Indies, where there are 100,000 Indians, and also to British Guinea, Java, and Sumatra, and to conduct secret propaganda in America. It is also proposed to send a mission to Japan. Dr. Chakravarty will get safe conduct."

Dr. Chandra K. Chakravarty and Ram Chandra are two of the chief Hindu defendants. A letter from New York under date of May 2, 1916, to H. Eisenhuth, Copenhagen, which was unsigned, said:

"I doubt whether my health will permit a trip to the coast. I am sending Rogers to Japan. We have organized the Pan Asiatic League, but it will not be necessary to buy the two Japanese dailies as they are agreeable to our interests and they have decided to attack the Anglo-Japanese treaty."

Count von Bernstorff, in writing from Rye under date of June, 16, 1916, to Olifiers at Amsterdam, said: "The first batch to reach its destination has reported its success. Many are afraid that if arms are not available soon there will be premature uprisings in India. Fifty thousand copies of 'Why the Indians are Revolting Against British Rule' are available. The work in Japan is going along unusually well."

CONGRESSMEN JEER BARNACLE CHARGE

House in Tumult When Dies Arraigns Fuller for His Letter to Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Representative Dies of Texas bitterly attacked Representative Fuller of Massachusetts today for his recent letter which criticised what he charged were useless and expensive committees.

Mr. Dies was cheered and applauded as he referred to the Mr. Fuller, who is wealthy, as a "nobody," and called the House of Representatives the most intelligent and conscientious legislative body in the world. When Mr. Fuller sought to reply he was hooted down. Later he was allowed time, and said that his letter had not been intended as a wholesale indictment of Congress, but as a criticism of its system of maintaining standing committees which never met.

Amid catcalls, hoots, jeers, applause, cheers, and cries of all sorts, the discussion lasted two hours. Mr. Dies opened it by arising to a question of privilege.

"It has become quite the fashion in recent times for every penny paragrapher in the country to make light of the American Congress," he said. "This belittling and aspersion has usually been from persons who know nothing of this great executive body or the personality of its membership. The penny paragraphs written by these anaemic inkshovers, who could probably earn $10 or $15 a week, usually spring from brains somewhat prescribed in their limits both as to intellectual ability and the opportunity to observe this body.

"Now a member of this House has been found who declares the decadence of Congress. I would like to know in what particular the gentleman from Massachusetts can qualify as a critic of this body. I would like to know, before we accept this new apostle of iconoclasm, [Laughter,] what qualification he has to sit in judgment upon this body, from which men have gone to the Presidency, the Supreme Court, and Cabinets. It must be some colossal intellect, some man who has given the world a token of his prowess, who essays to dub the Congress of America a lot of barnacles and spitters."

M'ADOO LAYS DOWN OPERATING POLICIES

Regional Railroad Directors Are Made Responsible for the Situation in Their Jurisdictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In comprehensive instructions to the Regional Directors of Railroads issued today by Director General McAdoo, a code of control and a general policy of management were laid down. The instructions are addressed to A. H. Smith, Director at New York; R. H. Aishton, Director at Chicago, and C. H. Markham, Director at Atlanta. The Regional Directors are made responsible for the entire operating situation in their respective jurisdictions. They are urged to see that terminals are used to the best advantage, with such changes in practice as will secure this end.

Where minor capital expenditures for new connections are necessary the Director is to get the interested companies voluntarily to do what is wanted. The Regional Directors may make changes in routing of traffic, using all lines interchangeably to avoid uneconomical routes and congestion of terminals, giving due consideration to shippers' interests. Car service will remain in control of the Car Service Section in the Director General's office. This office will have charge of relocation of freight cars as between individuals and railroads and regions; keep informed as to embargoes and changes in embargoes and all seasonal requirements, and will deal with railroads directly.

Locomotives will be transferred from one road to another or from one shop to another and shop labor from one shop to another, according as the needs of the general service may require.

Broad instructions are given as to labor. The rule is that there must be no interruption of work by controversies between employers and employes. Wage questions will be referred to the Railroad Wage Commission. Existing practices will be observed until recommended changes are approved by the Director General. The companies remain free to negotiate as heretofore and settlement of grievances by recognized methods will be respected.

The Director General throws out the caution that labor is suspicious of a purpose on the part of the managers to make governmental control a failure and urges that great care be taken to avoid anything having the appearance of arbitrary action. Mr. McAdoo says he intends to have a local man on his staff in Washington to give special attention to problems of wages and conditions.

Duplication of service is to be avoided both in passenger and freight traffic, fast freight in necessary measure is to be reduced, and less than carload service consolidated if possible.

In dealing with all the questions thus suggested by the Director General it is urged that railroad executives are expected to co-operate and are to take the viewpoint that all roads now form a single system to the efficiency of which all readjustments are designed to contribute. Betterments, new equipment, and similar matters are under consideration in connection with various roads, and the regional Directors will report as to these matters to Washington in due time.

WAR RUMOR MONGERS UNDER EXCHANGE BAN

Governors Adopt Resolution Under Which German Propagandists May Be Punished.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange passed an unusual resolution yesterday dealing with the dissemination of rumors of a character to affect the market quotations of securities. The action was taken indirectly as a war measure, in an effort to detect German sympathizers who have been suspected of trying both to depress stocks and to alarm members of the financial community by stories of American reverses or disasters. The resolution read:

"Resolved, That the circulation in any manner of rumors of a sensational character by members of the Exchange or their firms will be deemed an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange.

"Resolved, That all members of the Exchange shall report to the Secretary of the Exchange any information which comes to their notice as to the circulation of such rumors, and all houses having correspondents with whom they have private wire connections shall obtain and report to the Secretary of the Exchange any information as to such rumors that come to the attention of their correspondents."

STEAMSHIP OFFICERS HELD FOR GERMAN PLOTS

Prisoners at Pacific Port Accused of Taking Explosives to Interned Teutons.

A PACIFIC PORT, Feb. 27.—The Captain, chief engineer, and purser of the steamship Centralia were ordered arrested today by Federal authorities after an investigation of an alleged plot to supply Germans in Lower California and South and Central America.

The Centralia has been held in port nearly a week while the authorities investigated reports that the men took supplies to the Germans interned at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, and that explosives were taken to various points in Central and South America under suspicious circumstances. The men ordered arrested were:

John Benedikton, master of the Centralia; H. Rockpshell, chief engineer; J. Ortes, purser.

It also was alleged that the men tried to induce Americans subject to draft who were returning to the United States voluntarily on the vessel to refuse to serve; that they made pro-German declarations and seditious statements. The three men declare naturalized American citizenship.

The charges against the men were made by some of twenty-three Americans on Thursday, as soon as the vessel arrived here from southern waters.

The Centralia is owned by the Pollard Steamship Company of San Francisco.

RAID AUSTRIAN TOWNS FAR BEHIND LINES

Vienna Complains of Attack by Italian Airmen on Bozen and Other Places.

VIENNA, Feb. 27, (via London.)—The Austrian official statement issued tonight says:

Between the Adige and the Brenta there was increased artillery activity.

Italian aviators bombarded Cles, Mezzolombardo, and Bozen, all unfortified towns, far behind our front.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—Three or four night air attacks on the barracks at Bozen, in Tyrol, thirty-five miles from Trent, have taken place. Eight war prisoners have been killed and twenty wounded.

ALDERMEN PREPARE TO CURB SOCIALISTS

Fear an Appeal to the Courts Because No Record of Lee's Speech Was Made.

EXPULSION IS ABANDONED

Censure Is Uncertain, but Hereafter a Stenographer Will Take Down Words of Insurgents.

Democratic and Republican Aldermen held several conferences yesterday to devise means for the discipline of the seven Socialist members of the board, or their leader, Algernon Lee, for their refusal to vote on the resolution to have the board act as an association for the sale of war savings stamps. The resentment of the Aldermen was particularly directed against Alderman Lee because of his speech against the resolution. No stenographic report of Mr. Lee's speech was made, and the Aldermen were loath to take any action that would not be sustained by the courts in the event an appeal was taken.

After the members of the Committee on Rules of the board had conferred with Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith, President of the board, it was practically decided that it would be unwise to attempt to expel Alderman Lee or his fellow-Socialists, but the committee will amend its rules to provide for a stenographer to be present at all future meetings of the board. A strict watch will be kept upon the Socialist members from now on. Whether the board will adopt a resolution censuring them will be determined later.

"We have gone into the matter very carefully," said Acting Mayor Smith, "and we do not want to do anything hastily. It would merely make martyrs of these men if they were expelled and were reinstated. The trouble is that the Board of Aldermen has no official stenographer and there is no record of just what Alderman Lee did say. Without such a record it is very doubtful if an act of expulsion would be sustained. However, the rules will be amended to provide for an official stenographer in the future. When the question of amending the rules comes up, it will furnish an opportunity for a debate on the whole subject and maybe Mr. Lee will have something more to say."

While the Aldermen were still heatedly denouncing yesterday the speech of Mr. Lee and the actions of the Socialists as disloyal and traitorous, the Socialist leader in the board and Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor last Fall, were defiant and defended the actions of the Socialist group in refusing to vote for the War Saving Stamp resolution.

"Of course," said Mr. Lee, "I knew it was coming sooner or later. A number of the old party members who have been writhing over the presence of the Socialists in the board had prepared bombastic speeches of denunciation and they had to get them off their chests. This sort of thing happens at least once in every City Council or State Legislature where the Socialist Party gets representation. It has ceased to be a novelty.

"We know quite well what these gentlemen would like to accomplish. Just as the transgressor raises the cry of 'stop thief' to divert suspicion from himself so they wish to use the accusation of disloyalty against us to distract public attention from our effort to procure useful legislation and from their own willful neglect of the people's needs."

Morris Hillquit said that, as a Socialist, he felt that men like Alderman Kenealy and the others who attacked the Socialist Aldermen for exercising the American right of free speech should be disciplined.

"I think that a demand should be made for the discipline or expulsion of those Aldermen who showed no sense of dignity or decorum yesterday, and have no fitness to hold public office," he added. "The board must decide for itself whether it shall consist of men who have due consideration for the right of free speech, or whether it shall be made up of rowdies. The Socialists are not going to allow themselves to be bulldozed or intimidated by men whose arguments are in their fists."

Frederick W. Allen, Director of the War Savings Committee, yesterday said that, in arguing against the sale of the thrift stamps, Alderman Lee put himself into the position of one who opposed saving on the part of the people. In a statement issued at committee headquarters he said:

"At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when a resolution supporting the War Savings Stamp campaign was passed by a vote of 50 to 7—the minority vote comprising the Socialist Aldermen—certain statements were made, based upon obvious ignorance and misinformation in regard to the War-Savings campaign. Alderman Lee is quoted as saying that 'the War Savings Stamps are a tax on the poor.' Had Mr. Lee, as a conscientious Socialist Alderman, informed himself of the aims and purposes of the Government in offering Thrift and War-Savings Stamps to the public, he would have realized that he was doing a grave injustice to the people of the district which he was elected to represent. The Government, in offering the people War Savings and Thrift Stamps, opened wide the door of opportunity to all the people not only to help in winning the war, but also, through thrift and economy, to obtain the benefit of their savings (safely kept in the United States Treasury) after the war. The stamps are not a tax; the thrift plans lessen the necessity of a tax."

DOUBTS RED ARMY VALUE.

Hillquit Says International Labor Conference Would Do More Good.

In answer to the suggestion made Tuesday to Morris Hillquit, former candidate for Mayor of New York, by Dr. Benjamin Sapphir, an east side Socialist, that he organize a "red army" in America and lead it to help the Russians, Mr. Hillquit said yesterday that he felt an International Socialist Labor Conference would be more effective curbing Germany's aggressions against the Bolsheviki than any armed force he could raise. Mr. Hillquit declared that, in his belief, Socialists of the allied countries and also of the neutral countries should try and communicate with German and Austrian Socialists in an effort to persuade them to revolt.

Mr. Hillquit, in reply to Dr. Sapphir, in part, said:

"As to the concrete plan of raising such an army to aid the Russian revolution, the practicability may, of course, be questioned. As to my ability or fitness for the task, I am somewhat in doubt, as I have had no previous military experience. Also I am not unmindful of Mr. Roosevelt's attempt and its utter failure. But speaking more soberly, Mr. Sapphir expresses a sentiment which, in substance, is probably shared at this time by large numbers of Socialists and radicals.

"The young democratic republic of Russia seems in danger from the violent aggressions of Germanic militarism and autocracy. The Russian people seem to be making deperate attempts at resistance. It seems to me clear that the interests of social progress lie in the direction of supporting the people of Russia and in that connection, also, encouraging and helping the peoples of the Central Powers to overthrow their institutions of militarism and Junkerdom."

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FOE'S ATTACKS MELT UNDER FRENCH FIRE

Two Attempts by Germans to Recapture Positions Lost in Champagne Break Down.

BRITISH REPULSE RAIDERS

Germans' Report Bag of Fifteen Planes and Three Balloons—Airmen Bomb Nancy.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—After a heavy bombardment German troops in the Champagne last night attempted to recapture the positions recently taken by the French at Butte du Mesnil. Today's official report says the Germans were halted by the French fire. The statement reads:

Two strong German raids north of the Chemin-des-Dames were barren of results.

In the Champagne, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attempted to approach the French lines at two points of the new French positions southwest of the Butte du Mesnil. The assailants were arrested by the French fire.

There was intermittent cannonading of quite a lively character at Cheppy Wood and Avocourt Wood.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Aviation—German aviators bombarded Nancy last night. Two persons were reported killed and eleven wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight says:

A successful raid, in which several casualties were inflicted on the enemy, without loss to ourselves, was carried out last night by the Canadians near Lens.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity today south of Cambrai and south of the Scarpe River, in the neighborhood of La Bassée and Armentières and east of Ypres. Our artillery engaged hostile infantry transport in the neighborhood of St. Quentin.

Following is the text of the morning report:

Hostile raids were repulsed during the night northwest of St. Quentin, in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, and east of Vermelles. The artillery was active on both sides early this morning northeast and east of Ypres.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—After a great many violent duels in the air on the western front on Tuesday, says today's War Office statement, the Germans brought down fifteen Entente airplanes and three captive balloons. The statement reads:

On the Yser a few Belgian prisoners were captured. During the evening the artillery activity revived on the Flanders front, on both sides of the Scarpe, in the Champagne, and on the east bank of the Meuse.

There were a great many violent duels in the air, an attack by the English aviators against our balloons on the Oise and Aisne sectors breaking down. Yesterday we brought down fifteen enemy airplanes and three captive balloons. Captain Ritter von Tutschek won his twenty-fourth victory in the air. Flight private Kaffher brought down two captive balloons.

LIKE VETERANS IN RAID.

French on Aisne Front Commend Americans' Steadiness.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Feb. 25, (Delayed.)—Raids in both directions are still the chief symptom of increasing activity along the French front. Occasionally they assume considerable proportions, as when last Wednesday, near Bures and Moncel, in Lorraine. French troops of assault penetrated as far as a mile into the German lines and brought back 500 prisoners. Oftener they are of a more limited character, and are sufficiently explained by official bulletins.

One of these still operations which took place in the Ailette Valley Saturday morning is of wider interest, because it was the first offensive action of this war in which American troops have taken part. These are the very men whom I visited ten days ago, when, however, the American authorities had not yet allowed the sector to be named. The omission of references in the Chemin des Dames in my dispatch left a confused passage which might have led the reader to suppose that the Americans were at Verdun, and that British troops had preceded them there. Doubtless I shall now be permitted to make the correction.

The French command had wanted information of enemy dispositions beyond the Ailette, near the canal reservoir and south of the village of Chevregny, and a reconnoissance of about 100 men was decided upon. The American troops in the sector were invited to take part in the affair, and out of a mass of volunteers two officers and twenty-four men were chosen. These, I am assured, showed a courage, steadiness, and resourcefulness equal to those of the French veterans beside them.

After an artillery preparation of only five minutes by many French guns, reinforced by one American battery, the men crossed the broad patch of marshy ground which here separates the two lines, under protection of a rolling barrage, and without much trouble reached a point called Moulin Rouge. After picking up twenty-five prisoners, including two officers, a machine gun and the information desired, they returned to their starting point at 6:30 A. M., just half an hour after they had gone out. No machine gun troubled them; the German artillery did not come into play till the affair was over, and no counterattack was attempted. Altogether it was a happy baptism of fire for Young America.

14 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED.

Several More Sent Earthward Out of Control.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Feb. 27.—The enemy is still making small raids and trying to rush our outposts here and there; but everywhere during the last twenty-four hours our men repulsed him by rifle and machine gun fire.

The hostile artillery has been rather intense at times over the Flanders ridges and the southern parts of the line, and in the air there have been many fights in the hours of good visibility, when British and German pilots met on reconnoissance flights. Yesterday was a good day for us in the air and I hear some fourteen enemy machines were crashed to earth, besides many others driven down out of control.

PERSHING LOSSES IN ACTION

General Reports Two Killed, Two Wounded in France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—General Pershing reported today that Private Frank Beltinokoff of 243 East Front Street, Erie, Penn., was killed, and Lieutenant Robert R. Coocer of Smithfield, Okla., and Private Ziggie Rutkowski of Chicago were slightly wounded in action on Feb. 24. Private Cyril P. Morrissett of Quincy, Mass., died Feb. 24 of wounds suffered in action.

Deaths from natural causes among the American forces in France were reported today as follows:

BROOKS, JAMES, private, Dumas, Ark.; pneumonia.

DICKSON, WALLACE C., private, Wayne, Penna.; diabetes.

GILMORE, JOSEPH A., private, 371 Potter Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.; cause not given.

RYAN, JOHN L., private, Brockton, Mass.; meningitis.

SWEIDEN, SIDNEY, private, Toronto, Canada; internal hemorrhage.

WHITE, CLARKE, mechanic, R. F. D. No. 1, Cooksburg, N. Y.; measles.

GERMANS DON'T INTEND TO GIVE UP POISON GAS

But Will Discuss the Matter If Armistice Can Be Arranged, Berlin Paper Says.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 11.—The Central Powers have no intention of giving up the use of poison gas, as recently was suggested in an appeal from the International Red Cross at Geneva. The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"In the opinion of German experts, it would be difficult to carry out such a suggestion, because both attack and defense schemes would have to be remade. This the army command is hardly inclined to do.

"But if an armistice could be arranged there would be opportunity to discuss the use of all the new technical war methods introduced since the war began."

SAYS WOLF SANK 35 SHIPS.

Berlin Also Asserts Some of the Victims Were Troop-Laden.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The German raider Wolf, which has returned to a home port after raiding Entente shipping in the Pacific, destroyed at least thirty-five vessels, it was officially announced today.

Some of the steamships, it is stated, were loaded with English troops and the sinkings, therefore, caused a corresponding loss of human life.

The statement reads:

"The Wolf, in the execution of the tasks allotted to her, destroyed at least thirty-five enemy mercantile vessels or vessels plying in behalf of the enemy, having an aggregate of at least 210,000 gross registered tons, or so badly damaged them that their further use is out of the question for a long time to come.

"These consisted chiefly of large and valuable English steamers, the equivalent replacement of which is not possible for a considerable time. Several of these were loaded with English troops and transports, and their sinking, therefore, caused a corresponding loss of human lives.

"Further warlike measures of the auxiliary cruiser resulted in the sinking of a Japanese ship of the line, the Haruna, of 28,000 tons displacement, and either an English or Japanese cruiser, the name of which could not be ascertained, was badly damaged."

J. P. MITCHEL AN AIRMAN.

Ex-Mayor Begins Studies for Flying Corps at San Diego.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 27.—Major John P. Mitchel, formerly Mayor of New York City, made an excellent beginning today in his studies as a reserve military aviator. After being in the air less than half an hour he was permitted to handle the controls of the military airplane in which he had gone aloft with Edmund A. Krusa, former Sergeant in the New York National Guard, now civilian flight instructor at North Island.

They went up early today and flew at an altitude of about 2,500 feet for forty-five minutes. For the last fifteen minutes before the spiral descent Major Mitchel handled the plane alone. He will have about ten hours more of this first solo class, in which he will do about twenty-two hours of flying. He will then fly for his reserve military aviator license.

273

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YEAR IN CHAIN GANG FOR BLACKMAIL PLOT

J. W. Cook Sentenced for Attempt with Woman to Malct Mayor Candler of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—One year at hard labor on the chain gang and a fine of $1,000—the maximum penalty for a misdemeanor—was the sentence imposed in Fulton County Superior Court today on J. W. Cook, a real estate agent, indicted jointly with Mrs. Margaret Hirsch, wife of H. H. Hirsch, an insurance man, for an attempt to blackmail Asa G. Candler, Atlanta's Mayor, who is 67 years old, for $500,000. Mrs. Hirsch will be placed on trial Friday.

The jury deliberated less than half an hour, and the entire trial consumed not quite eight hours. After sentance had been imposed by Judge Hill, counsel for Cook made a motion for a new trial. The Court set March 16 as the date for hearing arguments on the plea and fixed Cook's bond at $3,000, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

The courtroom was crowded throughout the trial, the spectators including many women and children. Mrs. Hirsch, who is 38 years old, entered court wearing a heavy veil, but after taking her seat with counsel for Cook she removed it and smiled and nodded to those about her.

Forest Adair, who acted as the Mayor's agent in dealing with Cook and Mrs. Hirsch, told of a conference with Mrs. Hirsch Feb. 12 at which, he asserted, she asked for $500,000 for herself and $5,000 to pay her husband's debts. Cook, he said, had been the first to suggest a money payment. Adair said his object in carrying on the negotiations was to procure evidence and report the case to the authorities.

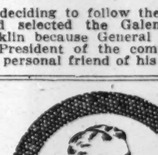
GOULD, JR., BEGINS WORK.

Enters Galena Signal Oil Plant at Franklin, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Jr., arrived in Franklin today. Gould will be connected with the Galena Signal Oil Company, and expects to study the oil business in all its phases. He speaks several languages, and ultimately may join the Galena forces in France or South America.

In deciding to follow the oil business Gould selected the Galena works at Franklin because General Charles Miller, President of the company, was a close personal friend of his grandfather.



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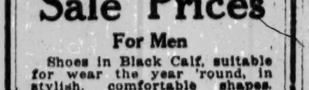


AMERICA TO REPAIR RAILROADS IN SPAIN

Materials Offered to Enable Neutral to Send Supplies to Gen. Pershing.

FRANCE ALSO TO BENEFIT

Madrid Again Told That Ships Here Are Free to Sail—Plan to Charter Craft.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Rehabilitation of the Spanish railroad system is planned by the United States to make possible the shipment of large quantities of supplies from Spain to General Pershing's forces in France. An offer of American railway materials has been made as a part of negotiations the United States is conducting to induce Spain to lift her embargo against the shipment of goods into France, placed, according to the Spanish Government, because of the broken-down condition of her roads.

While a final agreement has not been signed, a conclusion of the negotiations, it was said today, was near and Spain again has been notified that all Spanish ships held in American ports are free to sail as soon as they discharge the parts of their cargoes for which licenses have been denied or revoked. It was reiterated that there was no disposition to hold Spanish ships to exert pressure on the negotiations. There are now in American ports some six Spanish steamers and half as many sailing ships.

The American Government, it was learned today, in its latest proposal to Spain has asked for the use of considerable Spanish tonnage on terms similar to those on which it obtained ships owned by the northern European neutrals. This tonnage would be paid for at a high rate and for the most part would be used by the United States in the non-hazardous trades.

The War Trade Board's plan for reducing imports calls for a considerable cut in the importation of Spanish products. As the American Government's own needs and those of its associates in the war will absorb most of the export commodities produced in the United States, exports to Spain also will be limited. This, in the view of officials, should release a number of Spanish ships now plying between the United States and Spain, which the American Government could charter.

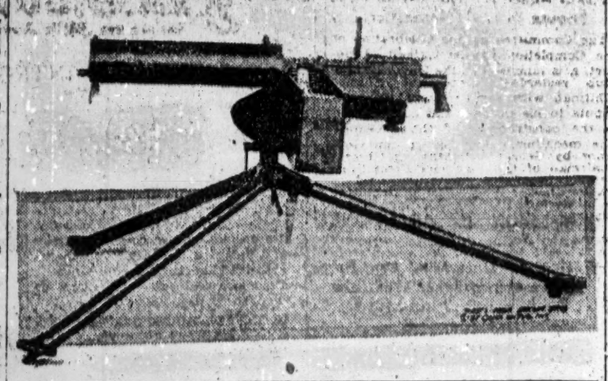
The Spanish railroads have been in poor condition for a long time. Cut off to a large extent from materials to make repairs, the Government has been unable to keep the roads efficient. This situation was given by the Spanish Government as its reason for refusing to ship anything into France. The embargo stopped the shipment of mules, blankets and other supplies General Pershing had ordered. The United States will let Spain have general railroad supplies and particularly parts to put Spanish locomotives in good repair. A shipment of lubricating oil for immediate necessities already has been authorized.

The agreement proposed by the United States would give Spain adequate supplies of cotton and petroleum and in addition would provide for the export of such other commodities as the United States feels it can spare under its conservation program.

The United States, it is declared, asks in return no unreasonable assistance. Officials feel that in sparing some of its most greatly needed commodities all the neutrals with whom it is conducting negotiations should be liberal in their commercial concessions.

King Alfonso has taken a personal interest in the negotiations between the United States and Spain and has helped smooth over differences that have arisen. The friendly action of Spain in assuming charge of American interests in Germany, it is declared, has influenced the American Government toward adopting a liberal policy.

Browning Machine Gun, Heavy Type.



BROWNING GUNS MEET ALL TESTS

Continued from Page One.

rests in a metal holder, attached to a belt.

Among the American army officers witnessing the tests today were Major Gen. Chamberlain, the Inspector General of the Army, Brig. Gens. Wheeler, Chief of Ordnance, Dockson, Pierce, Rice, Colonels Carter and Horney and about a hundred others. The British Army was represented by Major Gen. Headlam, a field artillery expert, Brig. Gen. Trotter, head of the British War Mission, Lieut. Col. Giles, Chief of Staff of the British War Mission, Lieut. Col. Applin, machine gun expert of the British War Mission, Colonel Symon and Lieutenant Duthy. The French Army was represented by Colonel Collardet, Colonel Remond, Captain Hankar and Captain Trieves. The Belgian Army was represented by Major Leon Osterrieth, of the Belgian War Mission and the Italian Army by Lieutenant S. D'Amico and Lieutenant E. D'Amico. Among the Congressmen present were Senators Warren, Reed, Frelinghuysen, Smoot, Shafroth, Wadsworth, New, and Kirby and Representatives Dent, Sisson, and Caldwell.

Targets Riddled.

After the party had trailed down a steep hill into the firing range the demonstration opened with the testing of the light gun. Stationed facing a line of targets shaped like men were ten enlisted men of the regular army, each armed with a rifle. Beside each armed soldier stood another soldier, who carried the cartridge magazines.

"Attention!" shouted the officer in command of the squad. "One magazine, semi-automatic. Ready! Load! Aim! Fire!"

Quicker than it takes to tell it, each of the ten riflemen had fired twenty cartridges, and half of the targets went over, while dust puffed up all around the place where the targets stood. The riflemen stood in line about eight feet apart. As the bullets were fired the empty shells were dropped with remarkable regularity beside each soldier, about four feet to his right. In this semi-automatic firing the bullets emerged from the rifles only when the soldiers pulled the triggers. The next test was firing from the shoulder "fully automatic," which meant that the bullets emerged continuously after one pull of the trigger. The guns can be made semi-automatic or automatic at will. The other tests with the light rifle were hip fire, semi-automatic, and hip fire, fully automatic, each time with one magazine of twenty bullets.

Then to show the ease with which the gun could be reloaded these four ways of firing were repeated, with the difference that two magazines, or forty bullets, were used by each rifleman instead of one magazine. After this firing had been demonstrated from the hip and shoulder, automatic as well as semi-automatic, there was a demonstration of the use of the gun in an advance toward the targets, firing from the hip, both with one as well as two magazines to the gun. In the latter demonstration 400 bullets, with only two loadings, were fired in a terrific sprinkle. There was no hitch or malfunction in any of these tests.

Congressmen Try the Guns.

Representative Caldwell of New York was the first member of Congress to try the gun. He fired forty rounds, both semi-automatic and automatic. He was followed by Senators Wadsworth, Sutherland, Frelinghuysen, and Reed and Representatives Kelley of Michigan and Sisson of Alabama. The dirt flew about the targets as the Congressmen banged away.

"The gun has no kick," Representative Caldwell said. "It feels when you are firing it as though something were pushing steadily at your shoulder. There is no kick at all."

Back at the longer range the heavier guns were waiting on their tripods with boxes of belted ammunition beside them. In blasts of 10 to 250 shots at a time the soldiers tore up the hillside opposite, a steady spurt of dust marking where the bullets fell. Then came the dismantling and re-assembling of the weapons, and in this the British machine gun experts showed great interest. Without any other tool than the rim of a cartridge the guns were taken apart. Some twenty pieces appeared scattered on the ground. A twist here, a snap there, and the gun was reassembled and back at work.

A non-commissioned officer of the demonstrating detachment, who, with his assistants, has been drilled with every type of weapon used by the allied troops, including the Chauchat, the only prototype of the new rifle, spoke for the whole squad when he said:

"That's the finest gun in the world."

In connection with the demonstration today the War Department authorized this statement:

"The Browning machine rifle, model of 1918 so-called 'light Browning rifle' and the Browning machine gun, heavy type, model of 1918, so-called 'Browning heavy machine gun,' are the machine guns adopted for use by the United States Army and production of the former is now on a quantity basis by machine processes and similar production of the heavier type will presently be begun.

"These are the inventions of John M. Browning, distinguished firearm designer, inventor of several Winchester rifles, automatic pistols, repeating rifles, the Colt machine gun, which was adopted by the United States Army and Navy, and numerous other arms. The Colt automatic pistol is his invention, and was adopted by the United States Army, Navy, and National Guard in 1911.

"The Browning machine rifle and the Browning machine gun came from the hands of the inventor coincidentally with the imperative war needs of the army for weapons of their respective types and uses.

"The Browning machine rifle is an air-cooled, gas-operated gun, weighing 15 pounds and resembling in appearance the ordinary service rifle. It may be fired from the shoulder, the rifleman finding his target over sights identical with those used on the new U. S. rifle, model of 1917, or from the hip, the rifleman finding his target by his general sense of direction, the latter being a knack quickly acquired through practice.

"The principle of gas operation is simple. The gun is cocked with an easily operated handle for the first shot. The bullet is expelled by gases, which exert a maximum pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch, (ordinary service cartridge such as is used in the United States rifle, model of 1917, and the Springfield.)

Same Power as Springfield.

A small portion of this powder gas is taken off by the gun mechanism to act as power to operate the gun automatically. A cartridge discharged from this gun has approximately the same power as that fired from the United States rifle, model of 1917, or from a Springfield service rifle. Cartridges are fired from a detachable magazine containing twenty, or for special purposes 40, service cartridges.

The magazine may be detached by merely pressing a button and a new magazine attached by one motion, this changing operation requiring about two and one-half seconds.

"The gun may be operated as an automatic or as a semi-automatic arm. There is a lever at the easy disposal of the rifleman. By putting the lever in the first position, the gun is made to fire single shots by trigger release; by putting the lever in the second position the gun becomes automatic and will fire twenty shots in from two and one-half to three seconds; the third lever position is the "safe" or locking device. The designer intended the gun to be used more as a semi-automatic than as an automatic arm.

"Powder gases create terrific heat, sometimes developing the destructive temperature of 4,000 degrees, Fahrenheit. An air-cooled automatic gun, therefore, has its limitations. The Browning rifle has open and very simple construction and cools remarkably quickly. The rifleman may fire 350 continuous shots from it without having to stop and cool the weapon.

Fewer Than Twenty Parts.

"The chief characteristic of the gun is its extreme simplicity of construction, rendering the manufacturing problem correspondingly simple. It has fewer than twenty principal parts and possesses the great advantage of standardization, being easily and quickly taken apart and reassembled by the ordinary soldier. From the manufacturing viewpoint the gun possesses great advantage as it may be promptly produced in large and increasing volume as shop machinery is multiplied and operating personnel developed.

"Used cartridges are ejected from the side of the gun, never crossing the sight of the rifleman, and coming out with sufficient force to clear themselves beyond his notice. A feature of the rifle is that the cocking handle remains stationary when the gun is in operation and is so arranged that it will in no way hamper the gunner, thus eliminating a danger common to many guns.

"The gunner may operate the gun at all times without aid. Only one tool, a small wrench, is needed to care for the gun, as most of the operations of taking it down and reassembling may be performed by use of a cartridge as a tool.

"The gunner carries approximately 120 rounds of ammunition in his belt or bandolier and his two assistants carry 400 and 245 rounds, respectively, loaded in magazines. The loaded magazine weighs one pound seven ounces. Thus it is possible for a gunner to go into battle with a supply of about 800 rounds of ammunition.

"The Browning machine gun, heavy type, model of 1918, is water-cooled, and is operated by means of the power created by the recoil action. It is fed from a cotton belt which contains 250 rounds of service cartridges. The belts may be rapidly loaded by means of a machine which is a development of the one which Mr. Browning devised some twenty years ago in connection with the Colt gun.

"The most remarkable features of this heavier type of Browning gun, as revealed by the official tests, are its simplicity of construction, rendering manufacturing problems easy, and its great endurance. In the Government test 20,000 rounds were fired from this gun with only three stoppages, one due to a defective cartridge. In a further test firing was continued with the same gun to 30,500 shots when the gear gave way. A duplicate gun fired 20,000 shots in 48 minutes 10 seconds without a malfunction, and with only three stoppages, these being due to defective cartridges.

"With certain modifications this gun is applicable to aviation service. When used for this purpose it is stripped of the water jacket and weighs 22½ pounds."

Your car minus gasoline is like your home supper party minus

Club Cocktails

They make every party a self-starter and keep it on high throughout the trip.

5%

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,250	$6,000
4,000	7,500
6,000	11,000
7,500	12,500

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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Benjamin Franklin says:
"Distrust and caution are the parents of security."

Looking to the Future

Nowhere are you called upon to exercise greater judgment than in the selection of an *Executor* and *Trustee* under your Will.

By placing this responsibility in the hands of the *Franklin Trust Company* you protect your heirs against those losses which sometimes occur through the death or incapacity of an individual executor.

The difference is the difference between assurance and doubt.

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Established 1888

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Are You in Need of a Fashionable Evening Gown or Dinner Dress?

If so your opportunity to get a magnificent one at small cost is here.

Today we shall place on sale nearly a hundred beautifully made gowns at much less than the materials alone would regularly cost—made according to the usual Gidding standard.

Included in the selection are gowns of nearly every color, including black and white.

They have sold at $150—$185—$225—$265 and upwards to **$350. We will offer them today at $58—$85—$125—$175.**

Crocker Mourning House

375 Fifth Ave.

During alterations
Temporarily located
at 377 (adjoining building)

Boston—Copley Sq.

Home Guard Army Bargains

Army Officers say: "Bannerman's arsenals are a Godsend to us."

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 3-in. Field Cannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	50 6-in. Navy Cannons
300,000 Equipments	50,000 Explosive Shells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (blue)
40,000 Knapsacks,	15 Revolving Cannons

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government, many states and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles, equipments, and uniforms.

Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing at our arsenals. Immediate delivery. Large illustrated 428 pp. encyclop. catalog mailed, 10c. 16 p. Illustrated Circular mailed, 3c. (stamps)

FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS, 501 B'WAY, N. Y.

THE WOMEN.

Mothers and sisters of soldiers, watching them on their march through Fifth Avenue, photographed in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

WINTER WEATHER PRODUCES PAIN

Nip it in the bud by the free use of Sloan's Liniment.

People who have to be outdoors exposed to the attacks of wintry weather, use Sloan's Liniment. They know it's most effective in relieving stiff neck, neuralgic pains, rheumatic twinges, lumbago attacks.

They simply apply it and let it *penetrate—without rubbing*—quickly, surely. It does away with the mussy uncertainty and skin-staining of plasters, salves, poultices. Clean, soothing. Generous sized bottles.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Think Ahead About Shoes

This sale of Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes ends Saturday. Our best advice is to look ahead and buy the footwear now you will need later in the year. It will be real economy. You can save $2 to $3 on every pair at this sale.

Sale Prices

For Men

Shoes in Black Calf, suitable for wear the year 'round, in stylish, comfortable shapes. Special at

$6.95 and $7.45

For Women

Shoes of Glazed Kid, Lace and Button Boots, with either Kid or Black Cloth tops, and Patent Leather Boots with Mat Kid or Black Cloth tops. Special at

$6.45, $6.95 and $7.45

At Both Stores
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.

For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

THIS OVAL BUTTONHOLE

is easy to button or unbutton, holds your collar in place and wears as long as your collar, it is a practical reason for

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"LION BRAND" IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

IN SKIDDY SLUSHY WEATHER

car control is less certain. The

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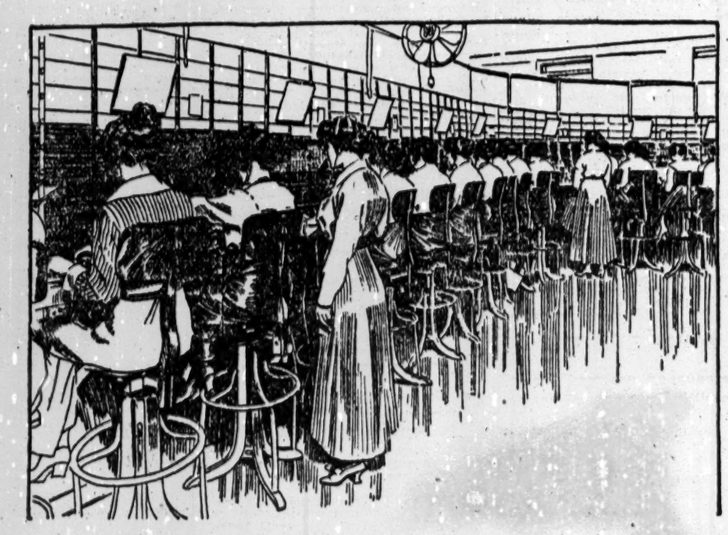
prevents damage by parrying the blow and absorbing the bump.



"It is Pleasant and Profitable Work"

That's why telephone operating attracts and holds some of the brightest and most capable young women in business to-day.

The telephone operator works in pleasant surroundings, in light, clean central offices having modern dining-rooms and cozy sitting rooms for her use when she is off duty.

She is paid a good salary, even while she is a student in the Training Department, has frequent increases in salary while an operator, and has many opportunities for advancement to higher positions with correspondingly higher salaries after she has shown that she has the necessary qualifications for promotion.

Not only is she well cared for during her working hours, but she is protected in case of sickness by a liberal Benefit Plan without cost to her.

All of these features combine to make telephone operating an attractive profession for intelligent young women between the ages of 16 and 28.

If you would like to become a telephone operator or are interested in this most attractive profession, telephone, write or call at our nearest Commercial Office and ask for a free copy of "An Ideal Occupation for Young Women."

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

A Tribute

The patriotism of the employes of Swift & Company is being manifested in so many substantial ways that we take pride in acknowledging here the evidence of their staunch Americanism

3089 men from our ranks are now in army khaki and sailor blue uniforms.

This impressive figure represents nearly a full regiment from this firm.

In this Swift Legion of Honor, 103 of the men have won commissions in the army.

When "Preparedness" was the admonishment of the hour—the Swift Military Club was organized—in it have been trained hundreds of men.

It is our local "West Point"—we know that its graduates are better soldiers because they have gone into the army and been promptly promoted. Some of them have won commissions.

28,718 Swift employes own Liberty Bonds, to the amount of $3,789,700.

The women employes of Swift & Company, and the wives and mothers of employes, have turned thousands of pounds of wool into sweaters, socks, helmets and scarfs for our men in uniform.

They have donated large sums of money to the Red Cross.

They have contributed to the war funds of the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus.

It is an inspiration to observe the flags waving on the desks of department heads in our Chicago office, indicating that every employe in the department is buying War Savings Stamps every week.

Swift employes, voluntarily, are contributing weekly sums to a comfort fund through their Military Welfare Association to provide their associates in service with smokes, sweets and other needs.

Food Conservation pledges are being kept in their homes.

In our employes' restaurants we are abstaining from meat and wheat on the days now on our war calendar, and are doing it cheerfully.

The name of Swift was never associated with more valiant patriots than the men and women who make up its official family.

The company is proud of this magnificent war record.

Our employes know that there will be other appeals and they stand as a unit, 48,000 strong, eager to give and sacrifice more.

With a full and grave conception of our mutual obligation we blend our loyalty and responsibility with theirs.

Swift & Company

L. F. Swift President.

BAKERS WANT MORE FOR VICTORY BREAD

Tell Federal Food Board That Substitutes Are More Expensive Than Wheat Flour.

TO INVENTORY CITY'S FOOD

Administrator to Know Always Stocks in Hand — Savers Protest Using Grain for Beer.

Representatives of the baking industry in this city, at a conference at the Federal Food Board rooms yesterday, recommended that the board approve an increase in the price of bread, in view of additional cost incurred by the bakers in producing bread with the required 20 per cent. of wheat substitutes. Floyd W. Fiske, Chairman of the Transportation and Distribution Bureau of the Federal Food Board, authorized the appointment of a committee to take under consideration with members of the board the cost of bread under present conditions and the advisability of allowing an increase.

The bakers met originally to discuss the twelve-ounce loaf which Food Administrator Hoover recently authorized as a means of conserving wheat. On the theory that many small families would make a twelve-ounce loaf go as far as a sixteen-ounce loaf, Mrs. Fiske urged the bakers to co-operate in producing and popularizing the smaller one.

When the price for a twelve-ounce loaf came up the bakers asked that the price of all bread be considered on the plea that wheat substitutes added to the cost. The sixteen-ounce loaf sells at 8 to 9 cents retail, and some bakers recommended that the price be increased 2 cents. After considerable discussion the matter went over.

Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams and State Food Commissioner John Mitchell announced yesterday that Felix M. Warburg had agreed to head a committee to maintain a permanent inventory of food in this city. The purpose will be to keep the Food Board constantly informed of the exact food reserve. With this information always at hand, Mr. Williams said the board could tell the public what to buy and what not to buy, and also to protect the public against food speculation. Mr. Warburg, in taking charge of the inventory yesterday, said he would have his force make a thorough canvass of supplies held by wholesalers and jobbers, but not by retailers. He believes that if the supplies of the wholesalers and jobbers are known the board can tell just what is available for the consumer.

Mrs. F. Gray Griswold announced yesterday that the honor system for food saving by voluntary rationing had officially gone into effect in 10,000 homes. The pledge cards are coming in at the rate of 200 a day from all parts of the city.

The Federal Food Board issued an appeal yesterday urging the public to withdraw patronage from all restaurants that disregard the meatless and wheatless regulations. Forty-one complaints were received yesterday against such restaurants, most of them self-service restaurants.

"With the numerous messages urging co-operation," the appeal said, "it is difficult to understand why the consuming public in so many instances is not sufficiently patriotic to patronize the restaurant that is co-operating with the Food Administration. The difficulty we experience is that in many instances the restaurant that is co-operating with us by not serving meat on Tuesday is told by some of its customers: 'If you won't let us have meat today, we will go across the street. We will get it there.' Statements of this kind are discouraging to restaurants that are willing to co-operate, and during the present crisis such conduct should be considered as nothing short of treason."

ZIONIST SOLDIERS DINED.

Battalion Going to Fight in Palestine Is Honored.

A dinner for the 150 Jewish soldiers in the battalion recruited for service in Palestine was given at the Hotel Imperial last night by the Zionist Lunch Club. Officers of the British Recruiting Mission attended, with many rabbis and others interested in the Zionist movement. After the dinner members of the unit marched through the east side.

A luncheon was given at City College yesterday for the students who had enlisted in the battalion. Professor William Bradley Otis told the men that they were to engage in a religious movement greater than the Crusades.

"A Call to Arms" to Jews in all countries to form battalions of "Judaeans" to go to Palestine to fight to free it from Germans, was issued yesterday by Joseph L. Cohen, organizer of the first New York battalion of "Judaeans," which will leave today for Boston, on their way to England. They have been sworn into the British Army by the British Recruiting Mission.

PASS ALIEN SLACKER BILL.

House Ignores Protest of Secretary Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Over the protest of Secretary of State Lansing the House of Representatives this evening passed the so-called Alien Slacker bill threatening deportation and other penalties on all nationals of co-belligerents in the war who claim exemption from military service by reason of their alienage. The vote was 344 to 21. The measure now goes to the Senate.

An amendment proposed by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts would have exempted from the law's action the subjects of any nation with which the United States had particular treaty agreements against military impressment. This was rejected nearly two to one. It was said by Representative Rogers to have referred particularly to Italy.

WOULD PICK SCHOOL HEAD.

Professor Dewey Before Board of Education in Behalf of Citizens.

Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, appeared before the Board of Education yesterday, as chairman of the committee on invitation of the Citizens' Conference on Educational Policy, to ask if it had any suggestions to make with regard to the selection of a City Superintendent of Schools to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. William H. Maxwell. It was at the close of the meeting of the board. President Somers welcomed him and introduced him to the members.

Professor Dewey said that the selection of a new City Superintendent of Schools was of importance to the New York public. A number of citizens, including some educators and two former Presidents of the Board of Education, had selected him to come before them. He felt that the present Board of Education, reduced to seven members, would be pleased to have its efforts in choosing a Superintendent supplemented to some extent by the conference, which would be increased in size and would take in organizations of teachers.

President Somers said that the board was anxious to choose wisely in this matter. It would exercise its best judgment and discretion in selecting a Superintendent, as that selection would reflect on the board. It was glad to receive any suggestions. It must be remembered, he said, that the board and no outside body was to make the selection.

Democrats Choose Mrs. J. S. Crosby.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby of New York City has been named as the representative of New York State on the Woman's Advisory Committee of the Democratic National Committee. Mrs. Crosby organized the Woman's Democratic Club of New York City and has been its President for eight consecutive terms.

GOVERNOR GETS MEDALLION

Catskill Aqueduct Commission Pays Tribute to His Co-operation.

The Committee on the Celebration of the Completion of the Catskill Aqueduct, at a luncheon at the Union League Club yesterday, presented Governor Whitman with a silver medallion as a tribute to his interest and co-operation in the construction of the aqueduct. The medallion, presented to the Governor by George McAneny as General Chairman of the Aqueduct Committee, was a copy of the original prepared by Daniel Chester French for presentation to the members of the Board of Water Supply.

"In the administrations of the State during the years covered by this great work," said Mr. McAneny, "there has been no one at Albany whose heart and sympathy have been in this matter in a greater degree than your own. We have recognized that you, as a citizen of New York, have appreciated, perhaps even more than any other, what this meant to the city, to its life, its trade, the public health, and to everything that would go to make its future greatness."

Responding to the presentation, Mr. Whitman said:

"I am very proud, and always shall remember with pride, that it has been my privilege to help in this tremendous undertaking, in some ways the greatest of its kind, perhaps, ever undertaken in this country, or in any country. No man, coming from this great city, interested in it, and familiar with all that concerns it, as I have been for many years, could have done anything less or taken any other position or action."

HOUSEHOLD Furnishings for the Southern Americas.

Why should the people of Cuba, Jamaica, Central and South America think of *any* but American-made furniture, draperies, kitchen utensils, floor coverings, when they furnish their homes?

We have the raw materials, we have the factories, we have the skill. And we have a great transportation artery by which to send our products to our Southern neighbors—the steamship service of the United Fruit Company.

For years the organization of the United Fruit Company and its Great White Fleet of passenger and freight steamers has formed the principal means of communication between the Americas. Today, as in the past, its policy is to co-operate with American business in such manner as to build our export trade on the soundest possible foundation.

May we confer with you concerning the packing and shipping of merchandise and the transportation of representatives?

Passenger Traffic Department

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Chicago Boston New Orleans New York

For Less Than Twenty Dollars

—Any woman who enters our Frock Section will leave entirely satisfied with a charming, serviceable frock of good quality serge—up to the minute in style.
Choice of Numerous Smart Models
$19.95 Main Floor
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

Louis Livingston Inc
4 West 57th St.
Original Novelties in Spring
Footwear
Livingston Footwear is a real revelation in original style—the embodiment of artful elegance and becomingness.
Many striking innovations for Spring are now on exhibition.

Fittings intelligently made in INDIVIDUAL FITTING ROOMS

"Darby the Yank" Fights with the Tanks

A Yankee In the Trenches
By Corp. R. Derby Holmes
Arthur Guy Empey, Author of "Over the Top," says: "This is the most entertaining war book that I have read, and I have read many."
At Your Bookseller's
Illustrated, $1.35 net
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
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Gossard
Insist upon the Original
Gossard Corsets are the original front-lacing corsets and are the perfect expression of the front-lacing principle.
All Gossards are front-lacing corsets but all front-lacing corsets are not Gossards. A Gossard is a front-lacing corset made by Gossard.
The name *Gossard*
on the inside of the corset is your guarantee of the original. Insist upon it.
Priced at $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $5.00, $5.50 and up.
For sale at the best stores

THE H. W. GOSSARD CO., Inc.
Largest Makers of Fine Corsets
TORONTO CHICAGO NEW YORK BUENOS AIRES
Corsets
Wear a Gossard CORSETS They Lace In Front

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street
Beginning To-day
A Special Offering of
Made-to-Measure Suits
$27.50
HAVING secured a limited yardage of made-to-measure suitings — fine worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds and cheviots—we are offering them as a special advance Spring event. The actual values of the fabrics, custom tailored to your order, are $40.00 and $45.00.
One Week Only—Custom Section—Third Floor.

A Clearance of Men's Shoes
Formerly $5.00 and 6.00 a pair
at $3.95
Black Laced Gunmetal and Black Vici Kid; flat English and medium toe lasts.
Sizes are not complete in every style.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-388-390 Fifth Avenue, at 36th St.
INTRODUCE
New Features in French Millinery

Recently forwarded by our Mme. Georgette now in Paris

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street
Thursday—Last Day
Final Clearance Sale
Entire Stock
Winter Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
$10.00
Priced below Wholesale Cost to effect an immediate Clearance—only one or two of a kind in any style
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Sales will be limited to two garments to each purchaser, as the quantities are limited.
Be sure to select the kind of pattern you prefer and that the size is correct, as there will be
NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS.
ALTERATIONS will be limited to the shortening or lengthening of sleeves.
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR.

B. Altman & Co.
Men's Balta Shoes
(laced model) of tan calfskin with cloth tops, will be on Special Sale, beginning to-day (Thursday)
at $7.85 per pair
These Shoes are smartly made throughout and are recommended as a fitting adjunct to the Spring Suit.
In the regular stock the advance assortments for Spring include Shoes in many fashionable combinations—such as gunmetal with gray tops, and tan calfskin with tan buckskin or cloth tops.
(Men's Shoe Department, Sixth Floor)
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Extra Trousers Mean Extra Wear
If you have placed aside one of your suits because the trousers have shown signs of wear—do not put the coat into service with a newly purchased extra pair that will "go nicely with it?" These may be used for business wear with any dark coat or with a frock coat on dress occasions.
Men's Worsted Trousers, $5.24
Smartly tailored of good quality material, black, gray and white striped combinations. Sizes 32 to 46 waist.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, 35th St.
Graflex Cameras Photograph Action At Its Speediest
Under good light conditions one of these "speed cameras" will make exposures as fast as 1-1000 of a second—rapid enough to "catch" a motor car on high—to "snap" the runner breaking the tape—to "get" the polevaulter as he crosses the bar.
Our Graflex Cameras are fitted with Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses—which have not increased in price as the other speed lenses have.
Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back	$138.00	$102.25

Macy's—Fifth Fl., 35th St.
Men's Jap Crepe Pajamas, at $1.89
Our own importation. Carefully tailored, comfortably fitting garments of excellent quality. Desirable, neat patterns; finished with ocean pearl buttons. All sizes from 14 to 18 neck.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.
Men's Gloves, $1.59
Smart walking gloves of tan cape, prix seam sewn. The appearance and wearing quality will appeal to the man who makes good dressing a habit.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.
Shop on a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any salesperson for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop.

29 LOST AT SEA AS NAVAL TUG SINKS

The Cherokee, Formerly a Luckenbach Craft, Lost Off Maryland Coast.

TEN SURVIVORS LANDED

British Steamers Bring Into Philadelphia Men Picked Up from Rafts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Twenty-nine are believed to have lost their lives yesterday morning when the seagoing naval tug Cherokee foundered in a gale off the Maryland coast.

Ten survivors and the bodies of eight other members of the crew of thirty-nine were brought here today on two British ships, and landed at the navy yard. No trace of the remaining members of the crew was found. Among those missing is Junior Lieutenant Edward D. Newell, commander of the tug. Ordinarily the Cherokee carried forty, but one man was not aboard.

According to the Captain of one of the rescue ships, the primary cause of the disaster was the breaking of the steering gear. A fifty-mile northwest gale was blowing at the time and the little vessel was at the mercy of high seas. Two rafts were launched and the crew abandoned the ship as she was about to founder.

"I saw wreckage about six miles from the scene of the disaster," said the Captain. "Later I found an upturned boat and then we sighted the raft on which there were twelve men. We took them all aboard and two died from exposure. I saw six bodies and summoned another vessel to pick them up, as I wanted to give assistance to the living men."

Virtually all the twelve men on the raft were unconscious when picked up. There were four men on the second raft. Two were washed overboard and the other two died.

The wireless man aboard the Cherokee stuck to his post to the end. The wireless operator at the Naval Reserve station at Cape May, N. J., picked up the first call from the tug yesterday morning. Later the signals became indistinct and soon ceased.

The Cherokee was formerly the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach, and is said to have been bound from an Atlantic port to Norfolk for repairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Navy Department made public today the names of the ten survivors of the Cherokee landed at Philadelphia. They are:

Boatswain E. N. Sinnott, U. S. N. R. F., 521 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

L. C. Ackerman, seaman; H. P. Poynter, fireman; R. J. Hall, seaman; C. E. Barker, chief machinist's mate; R. J. Kocek, fireman; J. H. Warmack, fireman; A. A. Martin, oiler; E. F. Gudgel, fireman, and B. F. Brumfield, radio electrician.

E. N. Newell, commander of the vessel, was a Junior Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve Force. He was 25 years old. His parents live in Gloucester, Mass. He was married and is survived by his widow, who resides here.

AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED.

Tanker Santa Maria Sunk Off Ireland—Crew Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The tank steamer Santa Maria has been torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, according to cable advices received here today. The crew was saved.

The Santa Maria was of 8,300 tons deadweight and was owned by the Sun Company of Philadelphia.

SITUATION IN IRELAND PUZZLING TO LONDON

No Cause for Alarm, Daily News Now Asserts—Chief Secretary Reported Out.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Much prominence is given the situation in Ireland by the morning newspapers in connection with the official announcement that troops have been sent to assist the police in County Clare. Various acts of lawlessness are reported.

Some correspondents assert that unrest is deepening in the west and south of Ireland, and that the situation is getting beyond control. On the other hand The Daily News, whose Dublin correspondent the other day represented the situation in the west and south as alarming, today prints a dispatch from Limerick that there is no cause for alarm. It adds that arrangements have been made to cope with any trouble and that reports of disorder are exaggerated.

The position of H. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is the subject of many rumors. The Dublin correspondent of The Daily Express sends a report that he has resigned.

The Daily Mail says the Government has decided in the future to disregard hunger striking by prisoners. Several Sinn Feiners recently were released after going on a hunger strike, which has been adopted by ordinary prisoners in several parts of Ireland. A man under sentence to a year in prison for theft was released Saturday after a hunger strike. Three men awaiting trial for murder have declared their intention to try the same means of being released.

Divorce for Mrs. Robert Edeson.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. George Eliot Edeson from George Robert Edeson, the actor, known as Robert Edeson. The testimony in the case was taken in secret before Phoenix Ingraham as referee and has been sealed.

CANCEL MOLLER DANCERS.

Metropolitan Opera Owners Bar a Second Airy Exhibition.

The Metropolitan Opera stockholders, owners of the real estate leased under restriction to the operating company of New York's grand opera, yesterday intervened in the discussion aroused by a matinee of Greek dances last Monday given by the Helen Moller Dancers. Miss Moller, who had hired the theatre independently and even provided a new stage carpet at high cost for her fifty young dancers' bare feet, was both applauded and hissed by an audience of divided views as to her scantiness of attire, in a single veil, or what so appeared, under the Metropolitan's powerful stage lights.

The famous "Salome" dance of the Seven Veils was barred by the Metropolitan owners many years ago, in Conried's time, and by the same authority the present Opera Board, which had agreed to lease the house again to Miss Moller, has now found itself overruled. The second matinee announced for March 10 will not take place, and a substitute date has been applied for on March 20 at Carnegie Hall.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW KIND OF LAXATIVE

BOAL'S ROLLS are made with REAL FRUITS—Nature's own laxative foods. They are delicious to eat. Taste like a delicate fruits, after-dinner sweetmeat. Gentle action. Cleanse the system and keep it clean. Box of 6 rolls, 15c, at drug stores. The genuine comes ONLY in box shown below.

"Start the Day with a Smile."

COMING—BOBBY McLEAN

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Special $1.50 Dinner IN THE MAIN RESTAURANT EVERY NIGHT

Dancing—Cabaret Continuously.

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DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
OR EXQUISITE TABLE D'HOTE COMMENCING AT 5
Beautiful Music. Dancing after 8 until closing.
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THE SHOW PLACE OF BROADWAY PEKIN BROADWAY AT 47TH ST.
NEW YORK'S FINEST DINNER
$1.25 Served 6 to 8:30. EIGHT GENEROUS COURSES Each Course Carefully Prepared with the Market's Best Grade Foods $1.25 Served 6 to 8:30.
ALSO A LA CARTE AND AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES.
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STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th Street
No Admission Charge.
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A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

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HOTEL ANSONIA
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Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
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A LUXURIOUS residential HOTEL, affording the exclusiveness of a private residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the Fifth Avenue Entrance to Central Park.
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European and American Plan.
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42d St., Just West of Broadway.
Beautiful Roman Gardens.
Exquisite music; revolving dance floor.
Old Dominion Beefsteak Dinner, $1.50.
Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.
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I have rented my rooms through my advertisement in The New York Times.
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If you have rooms to rent, advertise in
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"Bravo! Harry! Bravo!"

"I stepped out into the full glare of the great lights, and saw before me, as in a dream, the long, sloping rows of people, their white faces silhouetted against the darkness. There was the most amazing demonstration I have ever known in all my stage career. The audience cheered, and cheered, and clapped their hands. I could hear shouts of: 'Bravo! Harry! Bravo!'" —From *HARRY LAUDER'S STORY OF THE WAR*, in *HEARST'S* for March.

On New Year's Day, 1916, Harry Lauder got word that his only son, Captain John Lauder, had been killed in battle at the head of his Highlanders.

Since that day the little Scotchman has carried on single handed a combat more grim than any Crusader of the middle ages.

The lonely grave in No Man's land literally forced him back again into jest and song. Every penny he owns—every penny he earns—goes into British War bonds; every ounce of energy—every single minute every day, goes into work for his dead son's comrades and their Cause.

Harry Lauder's own story, told in his own simple language, is one of the greatest human documents of the War.

If you have a friend in uniform—if you have a son in service—you will find hope and consolation in Lauder's ringing words. Don't miss this wonderful narrative in this month's

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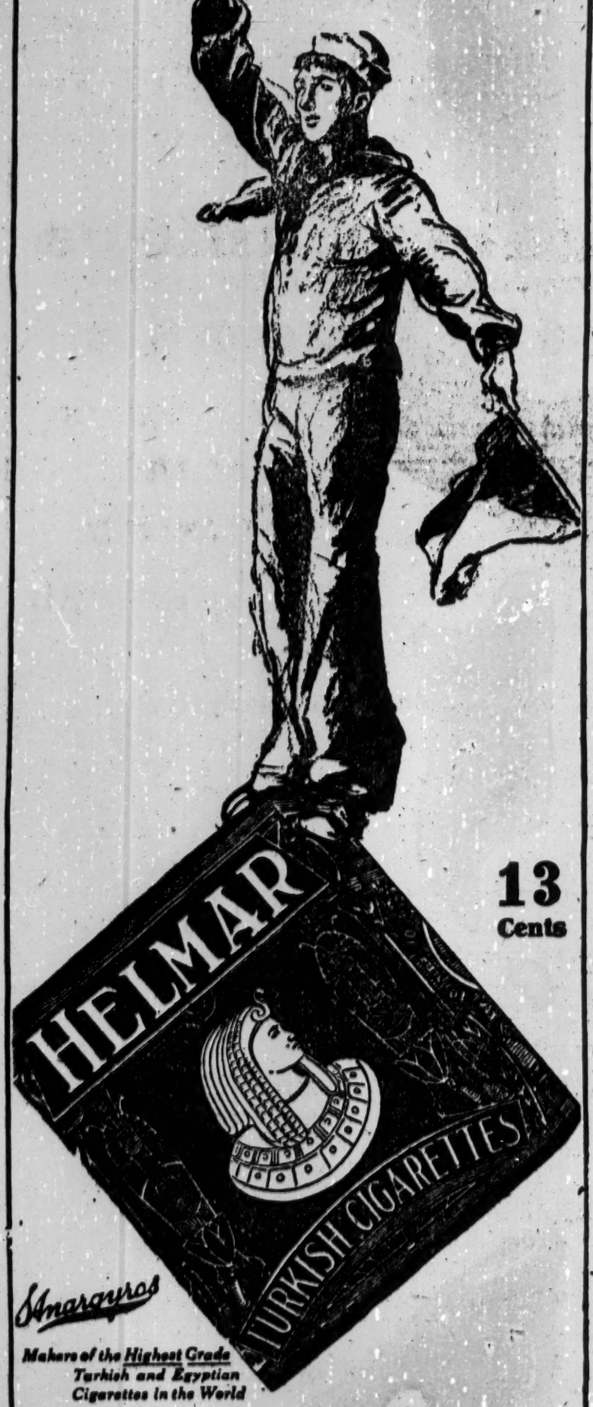

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Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

On Top in Every Man's Land

Quality Super

CANDIDATES AS ONE OPPOSE PROHIBITION

That Is Their Only Point of Agreement in Fight for Congress in the 22d.

SOCIALIST LOOKS TO WOMEN

Republican and Democrat Agree to Push War While Their Opponent Makes a Class Appeal.

The Twenty-second Congressional District is the home of an interesting three-cornered fight in which the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist candidates are bidding for the votes of the newly enfranchised women. While ex-State Senator Anthony J. Griffin and Richard Furlong, the Democratic and Republican nominees, believe that the approximately 6,500 women who registered in the district last week will divide their votes along the usual party lines, the Socialist candidate, Arthur F. Dieckman, is of the opinion that the women's votes will be the decisive factor in the special election on March 5.

The voters in the district will have a considerable choice with respect to the candidates, for Mr. Griffin is a lawyer, Mr. Furlong a roofer, and Mr. Dieckman a claim agent. When questioned yesterday as to their policies it was learned that there is one policy on which they are agreed, and that is prohibition, to which they are opposed. Mr. Griffin did not believe in "sumptuary laws," Mr. Furlong felt people "ought to be allowed to eat and drink what they want as long as they pay for it," and Mr. Dieckman held the people "ought to decide for themselves what they want to drink."

Mr. Griffin, a lawyer, is a skillful and easy speaker, and has served two terms in the State Senate, where he was Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industry. He has many years of political campaigning behind him, while for Mr. Furlong the campaign is, as he said yesterday, his "first plunge into politics." Both are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

"I believe in going ahead on the war proposition to the limit," said Mr. Furlong. "Irrespective of party, I stand behind the President in a vigorous prosecution of the war to establish world justice and right. President Wilson's policy is my policy. Political affiliations cut no ice on that question with me."

"I am a firm believer in preparedness," said Mr. Griffin, "and I feel that it is the duty of every true American to fearlessly and sternly uphold the policies of our Government. This is a time of war, and hundreds of thousands of our youth, the bone and sinew of our country, are ranged along the battle lines of France. Nothing should be done nor shall anything be done by Congress with my co-operation, to paralyze their arm or imperil their success."

When asked as to how he stood with relation to a vigorous prosecution of the war, the Socialist candidate, Mr. Dieckman, said: "From the stand that the President has taken up to the present time, it would seem that he has adopted many of our principles, notably the no-annexations no-indemnities of the Russian Socialists. I hope he will adopt more of them. To that extent we are behind the President. In fact, he is behind us, he is pushing us ahead."

Ex-Senator Griffin promises to obtain from Congress aid in the project of straightening the Harlem Ship Canal at Spuyten Duyvil and in deepening the East River. In these policies Mr. Furlong concurs. In addition the Republican candidate would elevate or depress the N. Y., N. H. & H. tracks in the neighborhood of the Bronx Kills so that this section might be made accessible to the people, who would benefit by the building of docks in the vicinity.

"I am making a distinctly class appeal," said Socialist Candidate Dieckman. "I am pointing out the failure of the Food Administration to afford relief and the failure of the Fuel Administration. When the people needed sugar they couldn't get it, but the commercial interests could and did. I am the only candidate who works for wages. I ride downtown the same as the men and women I appeal to for votes and I know what their problems are."

ADVERTISERS MAKE RETURN

Agencies Not to Give Account for Income Tax Purposes.

In making returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of amounts in excess of $800 paid to newspapers for advertising space or for film rent to film exchanges or for current bills to lighting companies they must be set down on Form 1,009 as determinable compensation; remuneration, or profits.

A ruling to this effect has just been obtained by Hermann E. Goldschmidt, a certified public accountant of 1,265 Broadway, who explained that the meaning of the ruling was that all advertisers must analyze the bills of their advertising agencies in order to determine just how much was paid for advertising space.

It is not the duty of the agencies to report these amounts, as the Treasury Department holds that the case is similar to that of a tenant paying more than $800 rent to a real estate agent.

GIVES MORE LIGHT ON TAX DEDUCTIONS

Roper Explains Status of Concerns Not in Existence During Pre-War Period.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Daniel C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, issued today another installment of his serial collection of illustrations of the operation of the excess profits tax. Today's chapter deals with certain deductions, particularly with concerns that were not in existence during the pre-war period, or those that were in existence during only part of the taxable year or the actual pre-war period. It is with the state of the business for complete taxable years and in pre-war period that comparisons of business in the tax year may be made in order to determine excess profits.

Mr. Roper's replies in particular and peculiar cases follow:

Q.—A firm commenced business April 1, 1911. What period should it use to determine its pre-war earnings and invested capital?

A.—All of the years 1912 and 1913. The year 1911 is disregarded, as the law provides that only entire calendar years shall be counted. (See sixth paragraph, Section 200, of the law.)

Q.—What rate of percentage deduction is given a taxpayer who started in business after Jan. 1, 1913?

A.—Eight per cent. of the invested capital. (See Section 204 of the law and Article 21 of Regulations No. 41.)

Q.—Jones was in the hardware business during the pre-war period. He made more than 9 per cent. on his invested capital. In 1914 he sold the hardware business and established a furniture store and is making over 9 per cent. What percentage deduction does he get?

A.—Eight per cent., since he is now carrying on a business in which he was not engaged during the pre-war period. However, if he had bought an established furniture business having pre-war earnings of 9 per cent. he would be allowed 9 per cent., the business being a continuation of a business with pre-war experience. (See Section 204 of the law and Article 22 of the regulations.)

Q.—Smith bought a hotel business in 1914 which had been in existence during the pre-war period, but he is unable to ascertain what was its average invested capital for that period. What is his percentage deduction?

A.—He should compute the tax in the first instance on the basis of a 7 per cent. deduction, but may file a claim (with explanation) for final assessment under the provisions of Section 210, (Articles 24 and 52,) and if the Secretary of the Treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the invested capital, the percentage deduction will be computed at the same rate per cent. as in the case of representative individuals engaged in a like or similar business.

Q.—An individual is engaged in the manufacturing business. He makes annual contributions to a nearby hospital in which injured employes of his establishment are cared for. He also makes contributions to his church and to the public library. Is he allowed to deduct these contributions in computing his net income for purposes of the excess profits tax?

A.—The contributions to the hospital would constitute a proper deduction, since they have a reasonable connection with his business, and may be considered as coming from the business, rather than from the individual in his personal capacity. Such contributions will be allowed up to 15 per cent. of the income of the business. The contributions to the church and the library will be regarded as made by the individual in his personal capacity and are not allowable deductions from the income of the trade or business for the purposes of the excess profits tax. (See Article 37 of the Regulations.)

Q.—A partnership has been in the habit of making contributions to various churches, local charities, and the Y. M. C. A., and charging the amounts off to profit and loss at the end of the year. Will it be allowed to deduct these contributions in computing its net income for purposes of the excess profits tax?

A.—No. These contributions are not connected with the trade or business. The same rule applies in the case of a partnership as in the case of an individual. (See Sec. 206 of the Law and Article 37 of the Regulations.)

Q.—An incorporated department store occasionally contributes to local charities, hospitals, &c. Are these items deductible?

A.—No. Donations which do not have in them the element of compensation are considered gratuities and are not allowable deductions from gross income as an expense of operation or maintenance, or under any other head. Read Articles 134 and 135, Regulations, No. 33 governing the collection of the income tax.

Q.—An individual who received a salary of $5,000 during the taxable year has a minor son (not emancipated) who earned $800 during the taxable year in a separate occupation. Must the $800 be included in the income of the parent subject to excess profits tax?

A.—No. The father is not engaged in business with respect to the income of his minor children earned in a separate and distinct occupation.

SINGS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

President's Daughter Begins Tour of Camps at Fort Totten.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, last night sang for the soldiers stationed at Fort Totten, L. I. It was the first appearance for Miss Wilson in her scheduled tour of the camps in the Eastern Division under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. In the hall of the Y. M. C. A. headquarters of the post, where the President's daughter sang, the room was packed with over 500 enlisted men.

Miss Wilson was enthusiastically received and every song was encored until she had to smilingly refuse to continue. She sang about a dozen songs, among them being Scotch, French, and negro melodies. Some of the selections were: "Old Irish," "My Laddie," "Old Kentucky Home," "Dixie," "Deep River," "Si Mes Vers," "Toujours à Toi," and "The Star-Spangled Banner." When she finished, Miss Wilson, in a little speech, thanked the soldiers for their friendly greeting. She declared that she knew by the expression on their faces that they were all going to be "good soldiers."

HUNDREDS KILLED AT RACES

Panic at Hongkong When Fire Follows Collapse of Stands.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the collapse of the Chinese public stands at the Hongkong Jockey Club races Tuesday 100 women and children were trampled to death, according to a Reuter dispatch from Hongkong.

Fire broke out and several hundred others were burned to death.

THE LAW CHANGED

THE Appellate Division handed down a decision fixing, as we thought, the law affecting a strip between the old and new lines of Park Avenue.

Relying on this decision, since the case was not appealed, we insured the title to a part of this strip. Now the Court of Appeals in another case decides that the law is different.

We are engaged in buying releases to make good our policy to the purchaser.

Nothing but a guaranteed title can protect a purchaser under such circumstances.

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Capital $ 5,000,000
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BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Here's Health!

And relief from constipation. Pillsbury's Health Bran is far more effective than drugs in maintaining perfect elimination.

Pillsbury's Health Bran

is specially prepared for medicinal purposes under the supervision of the great Pillsbury Laboratories.

No other bran is so delicious—so rich and nutlike in flavor. Bran muffins made from Pillsbury's Health Bran are regular tongue-ticklers, if you use the special Pillsbury recipe on the package. This wonderful recipe makes muffins that melt in your mouth.

You'll like them!

Big Package 15c At Your Grocers

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Don't say "dictating machine" say "The Ediphone"

It's only natural that you are ready to drop the shorthand system with its high costs and "looseness" and limited efficiency. And it is just as natural that when you do you are going to want the dictating machine and the dictation system that will tighten up your correspondence system to the limit, save your money and give you better letters at the same time.

THE GENUINE EDISON DICTATING MACHINE

The Ediphone

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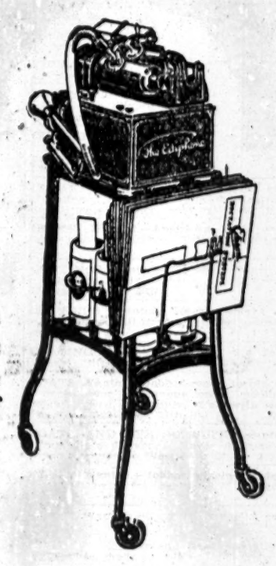

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The Automatic Correction and Instruction Device, for instance, takes corrections and changes and instructions away from "guesswork" and makes them certain. *Exclusive.*

The Collapsible Mandrel—you never have a sticking, cracking or slipping cylinder. Cylinders slide on, stay put, and then slip off just so easy. *Exclusive.*

Interchangeable Arms—give you any movement or arrangement of diaphragms, for low-speaking dictation and instant reproduction. *Exclusive.*

The Sanitube—glass mouthpiece, metal throughout, offset hand control, renewable germicide filler. *Exclusive.*

The Edison Mail Pocket—*exclusive,* of course, making real *personal service* on your dictation a fact.

The Transophone—electric control of your voice from typewriter keyboard. A labor saver—eliminating strain of memorizing or connecting type with voice. *Exclusive.*

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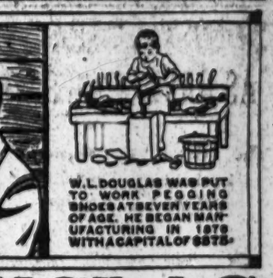

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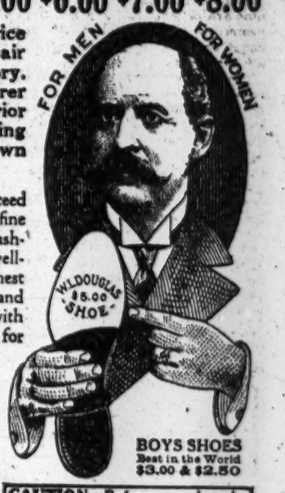

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The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W.L.Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This is your only protection against high prices for inferior shoes. BEWARE OF FRAUD

After the actual value has been determined the operator stamps W.L.Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes.

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NOTICE

To Hotels, Apartment Houses, Office Buildings and All Others Interested

Under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Laws of 1918 no person, partnership or corporation in any county bordering on the Hudson River or upon Long Island shall manufacture artificial ice after March 1, 1918, under a penalty of $50 per day. This is to give notice that temporary permits pending application for permanent permit will be granted upon written application to the Ice Comptroller at his office, Room 3283, 120 Broadway, New York, if such application is made prior to February 28, 1918.

R. B. ODELL, Ice Comptroller.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Frank, Secretary.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1918.

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

The German Chancellor agrees with Mr. RUNCIMAN that a formal peace conference, "an intimate meeting for discussion" by responsible statesmen of the belligerent Powers, "would be "the way to remove the numerous intentional or unintentional misunderstandings and compel our enemies "to take our words as they are meant, "and on their part also show their "colors." Applying Mr. VON HERTLING'S test to his own discourse, let us in all candor seek to find out what his words mean, in order that we may take them "as they are meant," and determine whether he sails under his true colors.

He says that President WILSON'S address to Congress on Feb. 11 "represents, perhaps, a small step toward "a mutual rapprochement." He then takes up in turn each of the four principles laid down by Mr. WILSON in his address. To the first, that essential justice must be the basis of every part of the final settlement, he unreservedly assents; no peace could endure unless based in all its parts on justice. To the second principle, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty like chattels, he likewise assents unconditionally. The days of barter in provinces and peoples are "far behind us." He applauds, too, Mr. WILSON'S ban upon the balance of power idea; still it is perfectly true, as Mr. BALFOUR said yesterday, that the principle can never be ignored until German militarism is a thing of the past. His assent is freely given to the third principle, that the interest of the populations concerned must be the basis of every territorial settlement, because that is deducible from the principles previously set forth. In principle he assents to the fourth clause, that well-defined national aspirations shall be satisfied so far as satisfaction can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old causes of discord.

If Chancellor VON HERTLING really means what he says, it is high time that his representative and Mr. WILSON'S representative, with the peace plenipotentiaries of the other belligerents, should meet each other face to face around the conference table. We are willing to make peace with Germany, all the Allies will make peace with her, if she is ready to consent to a peace based on the principles of justice and the interests and aspirations of peoples as declared in Mr. WILSON'S four clauses.

Does Chancellor VON HERTLING mean what he says? While he was making fair professions of assent to President WILSON'S principles, German armies were rapidly pressing forward in the western provinces of Russia, capturing town after town, driving the nerveless and disorganized Russian troops before them like cattle, occupying the important port of Reval, the Baltic islands, and threatening the capital itself, toward which they are evidently moving. The Bolshevist Government of Russia, recognized by the Government of Germany, for it had been in negotiation with TROTZKY at Brest-Litovsk, has, under hard compulsion, formally accepted the German terms of peace and is prepared to sign a treaty. In its proclamation issued yesterday it says "we "are prepared to sign their peace of "usurpation. We have already declared this," but "the German imperialists do not desire peace at the "present moment." "They are attempting to crush the authority of "the Councils." They are overrunning Russia, they are conquering Russia after Russia has made peace. This, then, is what Mr. VON HERTLING means when he talks of justice as the only foundation of an enduring peace. This is what he means when he accepts Mr. WILSON'S declaration that peoples and provinces shall not be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty; when he says that territorial settlements must be made for the benefit of the populations concerned, he means that to bring the populations of Courland, Livonia, Lithuania, and Esthonia under the German rule is to confer upon them the greatest possible benefit. In his view the "national aspirations" of those peoples will be satisfied when they are made Prussian "in hide and hair," as TREITSCHKE said the Slavic inhabitants of what is now Prussia were made Germans. They will be happy and contented when they are treated as the German Poles were treated, forbidden to use their own language, made to speak German, to be German.

German acts are sufficient proof of German intent, but the Chancellor's reservations as to his assent to the President's principles are strikingly corroborative. Germany does not aim at the conquest of Russia, "the sole "aim of the advance of our troops "is to safeguard the fruits of our "peace with the Ukraine." We must defend the Ukraine against the hostile Bolsheviki. Our troops are advancing "at the urgent appeals and representations of the populations for "protection" against the Red Guards. German military operations have been "undertaken in the name of humanity." God save the mark! "In Courland and Lithuania our chief object "is to create organs of self-determination and self-administration." The credibility of the witness is here a pertinent consideration. Mr. WILSON has said that the German Government cannot be trusted, by a multitude of acts and testimonies it has been shown to be false in heart and word. We are asked to believe that, conquered by Germany, occupied by German troops, the people of Courland and Lithuania will be free to determine whether they shall be Russian, independent, or Prussian. To say that we believe that would be an admission that we have forgotten the whole history of German State policy since the Empire was established.

We must reserve the right of utter incredulity, too, in respect to the Chancellor's vague words about the independence of Russian Poland, coupled as they are with the condition that the frontier is to be regulated on military grounds demanded by Germany as "indispensable." Is anything lacking for illumination of Germany's purpose when the Chancellor says that the "guiding principle as "to Rumania will be the German "desire to convert into friends the "states with which, on the basis of "the success of our army, we now "conclude peace"? We know how the wolf converts the lamb into a friend. Even as to Belgium, while declaring that Germany does not intend to retain that country, the Chancellor says that "we must be safe-"guarded from the danger of a coun-"try, with which we desire after the "war to live in peace and friendship, "becoming the object or the jumping-"off ground of enemy machinations." We know the origin of that thought. It springs from the German lies about an Anglo-Belgian understanding, about massing of French troops for an invasion of Germany through Belgium, long ago exposed and exploded. But the meaning is clear, it means that it is Germany's purpose to retain control of Belgium as she will retain control of Rumania, in order to convert her into a friend.

Chancellor VON HERTLING'S words, therefore, do not mean what Mr. WILSON'S words meant. When Mr. WILSON speaks of justice and the aspirations of peoples, no process of interpretation is needed, he means what he plainly says. Mr. VON HERTLING understands by justice a principle that permits Germany to overrun Russia with her troops after Russia has made peace; that allows her to take, by self-determination of their peoples under the eye of German army officers, the western and Baltic provinces of Russia; that allows her to retain Belgium, the Ukraine and Rumania in vassalage. The Chancellor himself is sailing under false colors, his words do not mean what they seem to say. But we catch his meaning, we understand him perfectly. The enemies of Germany, he says, must be compelled "to take our words "as they are meant." No compulsion is needed.

This address to the Reichstag has two definite meanings. It was meant to fool the peoples of the Powers at war with Germany, particularly the pacifists, to enable them to continue their agitations for peace on the basis of the Chancellor's assent, by lip-service, to the President's four clauses. The address is clever, it is adroit, it is therefore dangerous. He must be very wary of mind who discusses peace conditions with a German Chancellor. The fair words are there, the plausible air of assent to principles of justice; and the reservations about frontiers and friendships are presented so unobtrusively, the pretense about appeals for protection from the people of the Russian provinces is made with such a moving reference to humanity, that the average pacifist, half gone over to Germany already in his mind, and all opponents of war, might easily yield to the persuasion.

It is imperative, therefore, that while Mr. VON HERTLING fills the whole foreground with his fair and complacent utterances we should attentively scrutinize the background of the picture and bring out of the shadows those misshapen and repulsive figures that have filled the whole scene of German action during the last four years. Germany has professed nothing but justice and a desire for peace during all these years when she has been overrunning neutral countries, murdering men, women, and children of neutral nations, shooting women, torturing, maiming, and cutting the throats of the peaceful inhabitants of the territories she has conquered, and she has never abandoned her ambition to extend her might and her power of control over the whole world.

This, then, was one plain meaning of the Chancellor's speech, to achieve an intellectual victory over the peoples of Germany's enemies, particularly over the American people, to repeat here that utter destruction of national will, being, and purpose which she has accomplished in Russia. Its second meaning was to hide from the German people the real war aims of the Imperial Government. It is now a war for the dynasty, to save the Hohenzollerns from overthrow, to preserve and continue the Prussian military tradition, inseparable from the Hohenzollern rule. The German people will accept the Chancellor's speech in that sense. They will never question the sincerity of his professions nor doubt the truth of his plausible declarations of purpose.

Whatever success he may have in fooling the German people, he will not, he cannot be allowed to, fool the American people. For that reason it is necessary that we should see clearly his real meaning. For that reason the future declarations of policies and war aims by the United States and by all the Allies must be safeguarded against such misuse as Mr. VON HERTLING has made of the President's address to Congress on Feb. 11. He can conjure with declarations of general principle, but of affirmative, definite announcements of what we intend to do he can make no use for his deceptions. When we say that the Prussian military power must be crushed and destroyed for all time, that Alsace and Lorraine must be returned to France, that Germany must withdraw from Russia, he can meet us only by direct negation. That is what we want, that the issue shall be squarely joined, made clear in the sight of all men. Whoever examines the German Chancellor's reply to that address of Mr. WILSON in which fourteen aims of war were clearly set forth will see that he made a much less successful use of his opportunity than when he took up the four declarations of broad principle. The German intellectual propaganda falls flat when Allied declarations of war aims are met by counter-declarations. When the Kaiser declares that "the victory of German arms must first be recognized," we have no fear that our resolution will be softened and sapped. We prefer that he should talk in that way, and that is the way in which we should talk to him.

We must remember that we are fighting the great malefactor, the greatest of all time. It is madness, it is surrender, it is suicide to discuss peace terms with Germany until Germany has been put in a position where, when her statesmen talk of justice, they will employ the word with the connotations that are in the President's mind, in the minds of all the other allies. Chancellor VON HERTLING declines to submit his case to the court of the entire world. "We must, as things stand today, in "the name of the German Empire and "her allies, decline this court as "prejudiced." He, his master, and the German Empire stand today at the bar of that court, there they have been judged, they await the infliction of the penalty, and they will have to bear it.

THE WAR TRADE BOARD'S WORK.

In the War Trade Board's annual report the most interesting and important statements are those which relate to the food exports and ships of northern European neutrals. The public has been permitted to know many of the conditions imposed in agreements made when these countries asked for American grain, fodder, and other products. It was the Board's aim to prevent the sale to Germany of any commodities received from the United States, and to check exportation of food and munition raw materials to our enemies. Before the embargo of July 15 last, Germany had been drawing from the neutrals fats enough to supply the wants of her entire army on the west front, and the exporting countries were enabled to give this aid by means of imported American fodder. Many of the Dutch ships detained at our ports for seven months had fodder cargoes. It is shown in the report that neutral exports of fats to the Germans have been reduced by more than 80 per cent. As a result of the agreements, exports of all foodstuffs to the Central Powers have been cut down, the Board says, by 85 per cent. in some countries and 65 per cent. in others. Those who have caused this reduction may justly regard their work with satisfaction.

They sought also to increase our supply of ocean carriers, and were very successful. The public has been informed about the ships obtained from Holland and Sweden. It now appears that at an earlier date, three months ago, the Board, in co-operation with the British Government, gained the use of 1,400,000 tons of Norwegian shipping until the end of the war. The ships were chartered into the service of the United States and Great Britain. By later agreements we have 450,000 tons of Dutch vessels, with 250,000 from Sweden, for three months. As the number of Dutch ships released here is known, it can be seen that probably from 375 to 400 vessels are represented in the total of 2,100,000 tons. They are only beginning to work for us and our allies, as the agreements are not many weeks old. Other carriers will be chartered. In its report the Board does not speak of the recent acquisition of Dutch ships which have been lying in harbors at home. The addition of so many vessels to those available for war service has a value not easily overestimated. For its highly successful labors the War Trade Board deserves hearty commendation from the American people and those associated with them in the war.

ALSACE AND AUTONOMY.

Professor W. E. HOCKING of Harvard, in letters to THE TIMES, has put the question of a period of autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine with much skill. He has been answered by those to whom the future of the French provinces is a matter of deep concern. Professor HOCKING'S arguments are of a practical nature, his opponents base their case chiefly on sentiment. But the case against Professor HOCKING is overwhelming. For the Alsace-Lorraine question is largely one of sentiment—the deep sentiment of love of country—running from the famous address of the Alsace-Lorraine Delegates at Bordeaux in 1871 to the latest plea of ex-Mayor BLUMENTHAL of Colmar.

Professor HOCKING, while admitting freely the justice of the return of the provinces to France, makes the point that this would be trafficking in peoples and land, and that the return should be accompanied by some expression on the part of the people, even where the desire of the people is not in doubt. But for Prussia to withdraw her troops from the provinces and for the people to take their place again in the French nation after the short absence cannot be considered the traffic in peoples and territory which the President has repeatedly said must be avoided in the peacemaking. It is rather the undoing of the most evil example of traffic in peoples and territory in modern times. The difficulties of a period of autonomy and a plebiscite are not hard to imagine. They might easily be the cause of another war.

The place of Alsace-Lorraine is with France. Remove the Prussian guard and the provinces will fall to France as easily as ripe fruit falls to the ground. Professor HOCKING need not fear injustice to the imported German property owners. The world well knows that under France the most truculent Junker will receive better treatment than the most inoffensive Frenchman under Prussia. Twenty-five years of autonomy would mean twenty-five years of struggle for simple justice under what the Germans are pleased to call their policy of "penetration." The demand of the people of Alsace-Lorraine and France is just. It should be allowed by all the nations of the earth, and now, not at some time in the future.

TANTALIZING AND ANNOYING.

PAULINE PLOTKA, a Chicago girl, found it necessary to shoot and kill her lover. She was subjected to the inconvenience of arrest, but was duly freed by the Coroner's jury, whose verdict was thus explained:

> The evidence shows that ANTON JINDRA'S treatment of her was most tantalizing, annoying, and brutal; and because of this we believe the said PAULINE PLOTKA should be given the benefit of the doubt, and we, the jury, recommend that she be released from custody.

The jury is to be commended for its straightforwardness and for its recognition of the present state of the law—not, indeed, as it is written, but as it is interpreted by juries. The law, as so interpreted, is that it is a capital crime to be "tantalizing, annoying, and brutal" toward a woman, and that the penalty of death may legally be inflicted on the spot by the person aggrieved. The law has been so interpreted in countless cases, but it is hidden by verbiage and false pretense about "emotional insanity," "brainstorms," and the like; and before the inevitable verdict is reached the county is put to the expense of a trial with a preordained conclusion, and the public is nauseated by the recital of all the offensive deeds in the slain man's life. Much simpler, much more direct, and much more honest is the way of the Chicago Coroner's jury; and it has the additional merit of doing nothing to bring the courts into contempt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Not Start in Shops?

To householders who with some inconvenience and a trace of sacrifice—more would hardly be claimed by any of them as yet—are conscientiously obeying Mr. Hoover's appeals for "days" that are "less" one or another of the great food staples, it is distinctly irritating that the shops of the butchers and the bakers show no evidence that their proprietors know even the existence of the "days" in question. All of them do, indeed, sell bread and meat of the kinds that good citizens want to buy when the bans are on, but there is nothing new in that—they always did it.

What causes the irritation is that the bakers also on those days sell, without any signs of compunction, the forbidden loaves and rolls, as well as innumerable cakes and pies containing only wheat flour, while the butchers are equally ready to supply customers who ignore the needs of their country and its allies. That there are many such customers the size of the stocks displayed gives full proof.

It may be that some of the wheat bought on wheatless days and some of the meat bought on meatless days are presumably for consumption on the days that might be called "open," but that certainly is not the case with the greater part of either. The majority of purchasers, and especially those who deal with bakeries, buy for immediate needs, and the nature of their buyings shows that they know not Mr. Hoover or that they are deliberately going contrary to his emphatic requests.

And it does not make the patriotic citizen more patient, as he notices these things, also to notice that most bakers and most butchers are of German birth or descent. To compel them to observe the several "days" by not offering for sale the foods in the saving of which it is their duty to help would result in a more nearly general performance of the duty that all good citizens perform without compulsion and merely because it is a duty.

The enforcement of such a regulation on these dealers would impose no hardships or losses on anybody—and it would defer the time when we shall all have to be put on fixed rations.

They Had Excuse for Anger.

In every way commendable was the indignation expressed by the Democratic and the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen when their seven Socialist colleagues refused to co-operate in pushing the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. Some of the speeches made by the American, as distinguished from the Bolshevist, section of the board did, indeed, contain phrases that could be recorded only with something of sorrow by ardent lovers of order and the due process of law which is the right of sinner and saint alike. The grief even of the most meticulous conservator of the proprieties, however, will not be quite intolerable, for the provocation was more than Aldermanic nature—which, after all, is only human—could reasonably be expected to bear with patience.

Whoever needs consolation, too, can find it in the fact that the battle was of words alone. There were no casualties—nobody was hanged, nobody thrown out of any windows, and, besides having the last word in the controversy, the fiercely threatened Socialists were supplied with a really beautiful grievance for exploitation among their constituents. That probably made the affair a profitable one for them, and they can be trusted to utilise its every possibility.

With followers credulous enough to believe that the stamps are a device for transferring the cost of the war from the rich to the poor, the Socialist Aldermen will have little or no difficulty in persuading those same followers that the Aldermen who attacked them are the minions of capital. There is no danger of their suspecting, and much less of their seeing, that the stamps, instead of imposing a burden, confer a privilege—one from which the good American of small financial resources would be excluded if money could be lent to the Government only by the purchasers of its bonds.

"The poor" do not scorn savings banks, and the objects of socialistic execration are but an adaptation of the savings bank idea to present public needs. Nobody is compelled to put his money in the one any more than in the other, but it does not require a giant intellect to realize that there is an advantage gained, as well as a service rendered, in facilitating operations on the success of which the common liberties of rich and poor alike depend for perpetuation.

How Fliers Come to Grief.

A study of accidents to men in training for military service as aviators has recently been made in England, where, as in this country, such happenings have been frequent of late. Their present greater number is explained in part, of course, by the fact that there are now hundreds instead of scores or dozens of men learning to fly, but there has been a relative as well as an absolute increase, and this is ascribed to the necessity for more speedy graduation from the schools. In other words, the learners are advanced more rapidly than formerly, and engage in the more perilous tasks of their profession with less of preparatory experience in the simpler exercises.

As to the causes of the accidents, the investigation resulted in dividing them into seven groups. They include defects in the airplane, with only one out of fifty-eight cases in that category; error in judgment in flying, with forty-two; and between stand "loss of head," "brain fatigue" or lethargy, fear, physical illness, and "unavoidable causes." To "loss of head"—failure to take instant action in an emergency—seven of the accidents are ascribed. Four resulted from "brain fatigue." the brain being unable to respond to stimuli received in such swift succession. As a rule, pupils who suffer in this way soon give up flying, even though not injured. They are temperamentally unfitted for it, and no amount of training would make them proficient.

Fear plays an almost negligible part in causing accidents. Many aviators confess to a lurking sense of alarm all the while they are in the air, but it rarely forces itself clearly into consciousness and is not unconquerable. The commonest cause of what the investigator calls "crashes" is failure correctly to estimate distance in landing. The aviator "flattens out"—comes to the horizontal position—too soon or too late as he nears the ground.

From a German-Born Socialist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The situation in Russia is the logical result of the actions of the so-called radicals of this country and Europe. Socialists and the Socialist Party of America have failed to protest against the German Government and German Kaiser, but blamed the Allies, not Germany, for having brought this curse upon the world. The ultra-radicals never took a stand against Germany. They flirted with Germany and did Germany's bidding by attacking England and even the United States. Trotzky and his superior, Lenine, as soon as they obtained power turned against England and America. It serves them right now to be crushed by the iron heel of German militarism.

Russia, in the hands of the anti-Ally group of radicals, ("ridiculous ones" is a better term for them,) suffers now what England, America, France, and the entire world would suffer (and what Belgium has suffered) if the Kaiser succeeded in undermining all these countries with the aid, conscious and unconscious, of the radicals, the men who did not come to the defense of humanity against the German Government when Belgium was invaded by the murderers that rule in Berlin and Potsdam, and who would have liked to rule the world after ruining the world and those who oppose Germany.

As a German-born Socialist, I say shame upon the Socialists of America, and all those Socialists who have not the intelligence and foresight to see that the Kaiser is the cause of the war, he and his clique, and that the Allies are struggling heroically to frustrate the Kaiser's ambition. The Allies and the United States are fighting the fight which the German Socialists cannot fight, not being able to move, and which the Socialists of America and their friend Trotzky did not have the brains to comprehend.

Let all the nations of the world combine to crush the German beasts, the Junkers and their god, Wilhelm the First.

JULIUS HOFF.

New York, Feb. 25, 1918.

CHANGED PACIFISTS.

The War Is What It Was in 1914, but Their Eyes Are Now Open.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mrs. Louise Bryan Dorr will reread her letter headed "Once a Pacifist," printed in THE TIMES of Feb. 24, she will see that she has answered her own question. The "incessant peace talk" is going on because it was started by the pacifists in 1914. It is far easier to start a fire than to put it out. They were unable to see the greatness and nobility of the allied cause; they were unable to see beyond the terrible bloodshed and death to the high ideals which were guiding Belgium and England and France; they could not see that men who were bravely giving their lives that right should rule in the world were more than "cannon fodder"; they forgot that Christianity means more than turning the other cheek, that it demands unselfishness and honor, and that we lay down our lives for our friends; it was the sons of the women of Europe who were dying, our sons were safe, and so they talked of peace.

With the greatest war machine the world has ever seen ruthlessly trampling its cruel way across Belgium and France, the pacifists lifted up their voices and cried for peace. With men and women and children dying hideous deaths for the sake of honor, the pacifists still cried for peace. "This is not our war," they said, "we are neutral." They could not see that the very foundations of the rights of man were being attacked, that all that makes life worth living was in the balance. The suffering world was hidden from them by their dream of peace. They talked and preached their propaganda of cold, selfish peace until our once spontaneously brave and generous country was brought to the verge of dishonor and a stain put upon her history that can never be wiped out. The pacifists have a heavy burden of responsibility to bear and it cannot be evaded. That many of them now think as we have from the first, that they are standing firmly behind the President, and doing splendid war work, does not lessen it.

The war was no finer, no nobler in April, 1917, than it was in August, 1914. The splendid nobility and self-sacrifice were there from the first. It was a war for the highest ideals of honor from the moment Belgium took her brave stand, from the moment England said she would give all to help save the world from a tyrant, from the moment France stood like a rock against the invaders. In the first few days of August, 1914, the Germans showed the whole world what they were, they have only enlarged and deepened the horrible truth since then. That the pacifists were unable to understand these facts does not make them less true. We have not made the war nobler or finer by going into it, for it had reached the heights at the beginning, but we have made ourselves finer and nobler, we have saved our souls alive, we have shaken off the selfish doctrine of pacifism and turned once more to our true standards of believing death is better than dishonor. The road has been a long and weary one, but at last America is again able to hold up her head and look the world in the face. The people are beginning to wake from the pacifist's false dream of peace, and are beginning to understand the true aims of the war, that through sacrifice and suffering and death we shall come to a real and lasting peace.

But the war must be fought and won first. It must be the only thing that counts in our lives. Every man, woman, and child must help, every ounce of our energy must be used, no hardship must be thought too great but must be cheerfully borne, and the Government and the people will then prove a vast mighty power moving irresistibly toward the glorious goal of victory.

LUCY THROOP.

New York, Feb. 26, 1918.

Pay of Transport Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The agitation against the reduction in pay of aviators and for the granting of allowances for commutation for quarters to officers in the field or on service overseas makes it opportune at this time to call attention to a branch of the service that heretofore has been sadly discriminated against. I refer to Army Transport Quartermasters serving on transports carrying troops and supplies to France and England. Through some inexplicable ruling these officers are not even granted the 10 per cent. increase in pay given other branches of the service serving abroad, which increase commences the moment the officer puts foot on a ship, much less the 50 per cent. bonus granted officers and crews of all transports other than those manned by the navy. In addition, the Transport Quartermaster is called upon to pay $1 a day for meals which in many instances cost but 70 cents to 80 cents a day, while the officers and crew are fed without cost to them.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Feb. 25, 1918.

Dr. Speer's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sympathize entirely with Professor H. B. Mitchell in regard to the address made by Dr. Speer at the Columbia University Gymnasium last week. No one doubts the patriotism of the Y. M. C. A. or its desire to help win the war. But for that very reason it should be extremely careful in its selection of speakers. One whose address is capable of being "misunderstood," for whom apologies and explanations must be made, is not a happy choice as an orator at a Y. M. C. A. or any other patriotic gathering. Dr. Speer's intentions may have been excellent; but the effect produced by his address was not one to warm the hearts of loyal Americans. Any man who cannot see and does not emphasize the wide gulf that divides the moral standpoint of this nation from that of Germany is not fitted to be a patriotic speaker.

M. KNAP.

Catskill-on-Hudson, Feb. 26, 1918.

A Test of the German People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For three years the question has been: Are the German people like their rulers, or have they been deceived by the war party? We will soon know. If they rejoice over the victories of this invasion of Russia we will have to conclude that they have the same lust for conquest and lack of humane feeling that have characterized the Kaiser and his war lords. If they protest, or show sympathy for these new victims of Hohenzollern treachery, we can know that we are not at war with the German people, and can feel hopeful for an earlier ending of the war than would otherwise be possible.

HARRIET PENNINGTON.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 26, 1918.

LISTENING.

Do you know that Winter day
When the world is white and blue—
Not the flashing, sapphire hue,
But the tender blue of Spring—
When the hills are far away
And the wood seems listening
For a voice, a sign, a word?
Not a thread of sap has stirred,
Not a twig's precision blurred,
Not a chickadee has heard
Hint of any growing thing,
Willow-bud or daffodil,
All the world is frozen still,
Yet the wood is listening.

DOROTHY LEONARD.

CRITICISES CONTROL OF SUGAR AND COAL

Government's Price-Fixing Amateurish and Ineffective, Senator Lodge Declares.

CHAOS IN FUEL INDUSTRY

Problem Should Have Been Approached Via the Railroads—Upholds Constructive Criticism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Government's efforts to regulate the sugar and coal supply through price-fixing have utterly failed, declared Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in the Senate today, discussing the recent investigation into the shortage in those commodities made by the Manufactures Committee. He pointed out that, while prices had been slashed by Governmental intervention, a scarcity of both sugar and coal had developed in the market.

"I think it has been conclusively shown that attempts to lower prices by executive decree or by law cannot, with the present economic forces at work, possibly succeed," said Senator Lodge. He blamed the Administration for having yielded to the "enticing sound" of the idea of a reduction in the cost of living. Instead of attacking the problem from the standpoint of stimulating production, he said, the Government had sought to cut prices, a move that would be expected to appeal to the consumer.

"Therefore, in the search for popularity, the difficult, if not the impossible, was undertaken," said Senator Lodge. "And the simple and direct method of aiding the war situation and of at least stabilizing prices was set aside or pushed into the background."

Senator Lodge criticised the Food Administration for having, as he argued, created an artificial famine through fixing prices for Cuban and other sugars. The effect of the Administration's "mistaken policy," he said, was to keep Western beet sugar out of the market, this being one of the principal contributory causes of the shortage.

"In justice to Mr. Hoover it must be said that he made every effort to get rail distribution and to get Java sugar," said Senator Lodge. "How much he was thwarted by the railroad situation and the tangle of priority orders I do not know, but I am certain that if he had been efficiently aided, instead of being crossed by other commissions, there would have been no sugar famine in the Eastern States."

Chaos in Distribution.

Senator Lodge was more severe in his criticism of the Fuel Administration, blaming the coal shortage upon inefficient handling of the problem. Aside from having "mismanaged" the price-fixing effort, the Fuel Administration, he said, had fallen down in the work of distribution by a tangle of priority orders.

"The result of the Fuel Administration's policy," he said, "was to add to the already enormous railroad difficulties by creating chaos in distribution and adding to all this suspense, alarm, and uncertainty due to fixing an arbitrary price. Even if we admit that they kept prices down, which is purely guesswork, they brought about a coal famine with this nominal fixed price."

It would have been better for the country, Senator Lodge said, if the coal situation had been left in the hands of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Mr. Peabody, former head of the Advisory Committee.

"There was no need for the Fuel Administration," he insisted, "no reason why it should exist at all. The powers, however amiable the purpose of their possessors might be, have been employed in such a way as to make a bad situation worse and do nothing but harm."

Declaring that he did not believe the railroad problem could not have been solved, Senator Lodge continued:

"But nothing can be more certain than that the policy of the Fuel Administration, its attempt to substitute a new scheme of distribution, its reckless price fixing, brought on a coal famine in a country which has more coal than any in the world.

"What we needed was not a shutting down of industries, but a freight embargo on all railroads. The Fuel Administration policy is a striking evidence of how much harm has been done by paralyzing private interests and undertaking to solve the difficulties by one bureau composed largely of amateurs.

Railroad Control Lacking.

"The Fuel Administration came in with no power whatever to deal with the railroad situation, which was the very centre and heart of the problem. They could issue priority orders, divert coal shipments, and add to the tangle which those orders had created; and this they did, but they had no railroad control and could only make the movement of freight more labyrinthine than it already was. They had neither the authority nor the capacity even to loosen the knot, and thereupon into this situation, which might have had great relief by straight dealing with the railroad problem as a whole and by itself, the Fuel Administration entered and proceeded to fix a price which made it impossible to work many mines and which thereby frightened the producer and tended to reduce production when it was unprotected by contracts.

"Not content with this, they also set to work to change the whole system of distribution. No more reckless experiment could have been attempted or one better calculated to make the railroad difficulties, so far as coal was concerned, insuperable. The distribution of coal from the mine to the consumer had been slowly built up into a great and intricate system, covering the whole country, by the experience of nearly seventy-five years. The channels through which the coal flowed had been during this long time established. In a moment, by the action of the Food Administration, this vast network of distribution was suddenly thrown out of gear so that it either did not work at all or worked very badly and clumsily.

"At a single blow they crippled and partially paralyzed all the machinery of distribution and deprived themselves and the country of the great driving power of private interest never so valuable as in a period of disturbed transportation. I am not blaming the Fuel Administration for their failure to substitute a new and better system of distribution for the one which they overthrew. To have done that successfully in a few weeks was beyond the power of man. No one lives, or ever lived, who could have done it. I blame them for attempting it. Only ignorance of simple economic laws could be offered as an excuse.

A Shower of Fuel Orders.

"Another thing which has led to a great interference with the coal distribution and the coal business in every direction are the orders which have been showered upon the country ever since the Fuel Administration came into existence. Contradictory orders, explanatory orders, new orders, and all supplemented by statements through the press. The whole producing force which furnishes coal to the country was kept in utter confusion, and there is nothing so numbing to business as suspense and uncertainty. The Fuel Administration has supplied uncertainty in unlimited quantities.

"I hold in my hand, as an example, Order No. 383, published on Feb. 15. There have been several since then. The number 383 means that orders in regard to coal have been falling upon the unhappy persons engaged in the work of producing and distributing coal and upon a guileless public at the rate of more than two a day.

"If instead of undertaking to fix an abnormally low price for coal in order to say to the country that by an order, by a ukase, we were going to reduce the cost of living, a vain and empty promise, we had addressed ourselves to the railroad problem and nothing else, the coal shortage would have been very much reduced and the loss and suffering very much less. If in addition we had let alone the system of distribution, so long established, we should have been saved from the chaos and confusion into which we were thrown by the Fuel Administration. If, grasping the railroad situation in the Summer, the Government had seen first that the supply of coal for shipping, which is useless without coal, had been secured, and then, instead of denouncing hoarding, as they call it, had advised every one to buy and store coal in the Summer months, the stress and suffering and loss which have come upon us in a hard Winter, and which are still far from being relieved would have been in large measure avoided.

"The lesson which all this teaches is that we should address ourselves to doing what is reasonably possible. It was reasonably possible to mitigate the railroad situation to a very considerable degree. It was not possible to force an artificial reduction of prices. You might declare a price, but if it was effective you would pay for it in some other way. You can no more stop the advance of prices under war conditions, with many millions of men withdrawn from reproductive industry, to be made either consumers or the makers of unproductive commodities, than you can divert the course of Niagara by putting your finger in at the edge of the water.

"I do not blame men charged with responsibility for failing to accomplish the impossible. I do blame them for making promises which never could be fulfilled and in searching for something popular, to give to the people a nominally low price accompanied by a total inability to buy the commodity. In the weeks we have just been passing through the people of the United States would much rather have paid more for coal even than they did and have had the coal. They have paid high prices—the highest ever known—but have been unable to get coal. There is not much warmth in being told that a thoughtful Government has lowered the cost of coal when you have no coal to keep the fires burning."

Patriotic Criticism.

Senator Lodge decried attacks upon Senators who have criticised shortcomings in the Administration's conduct of the war.

"Patriotism is not confined to those who have recently had the good fortune to be appointed to more or less important offices here in Washington," he said. "It is perhaps to be expected that they should be more or less dazed and overcome by the solemn plausibilities of official rank and title, but they have no monopoly of patriotism.

"There is a tendency, perhaps more than a tendency, to make the test of patriotism a blind, unquestioning support, not only of the President himself, but of every one whom he sees fit to appoint to a position of responsibility. If there is anything wrong or anything that can be improved, let us know it, and let us set about the work of improvement at once. And let us be not afraid to tell the truth."

ASK AID FOR MEDICAL BILLS

Council of National Defense Wants Recognition of Reserve Corps.

The New York State Committee of the medical section of the Council of National Defense is supporting the forces which are seeking to get Congress to grant fuller recognition to officers of the Medical Reserve Corps and the regular Medical Corps of the army and to give to members of the former the same opportunities of occupying higher rank as are possessed by members of the regular army Medical Corps. The committee, of which Dr. George D. Stewart is Chairman, Dr. James B. Clemens, Secretary, and Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Treasurer, and which numbers among its members some of the best known physicians in the State, is sending a letter to all medical organizations in the State urging them to send to the New York Senators and Representatives in Congress resolutions indorsing legislation recently introduced in the Senate and House which would accomplish the result desired. The letter says:

"It is not generally known that under the existing law medical officers of the navy are eligible to more advanced rank than medical officers of the army; and that, in the army itself, a far smaller proportion of medical officers than of line officers are eligible for advanced rank. These new bills seek to correct this inequitable situation by providing for medical officers in the army, whether they be of the regular or Reserve corps, the same eligibility to advanced rank as is now provided for line officers.

"The passage of these bills is of the highest importance to the civil practitioner and to the medical officer as an evident recognition of the patriotic service of that profession, which has furnished to federal service a far greater proportion of its profession than has any other. Your co-operation in advocating the passage of these bills is now earnestly requested."

MORE CITY COLLEGE STARS.

Two Members of Teaching Staff Enter Government Service.

Two more men of the teaching staff of the City College have entered war service, it was announced yesterday by the faculty. George M. Brett has already set sail for France as a Captain in the Aviation Corps, technical department, and Dr. George W. Edwards is now Federal Director of Reserve Labor under the Department of Labor. His territory includes New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Both instructors were members of the Political Science Department of the college. Dr. Brett, who is a skilled aeronaut, gave all the accounting courses in the several divisions of the university. He will be engaged in testing airplanes and in experimental work, but expects to fly a battleplane also.

DAUBIGNY PAINTING LEADS HEARN SALE

"On the Oise" Brings $9,200—Ex-Ambassador Penfield Buys a Maris for $6,800.

A COROT SOLD FOR $6,200

Rosa Bonheur's "The Buffalo Hunt" Fetches $5,000, and a Mauve $5,000—Total to Date $397,063.

There was standing room only at the George A. Hearn sale of pictures at the Plaza last evening, but the crush was not as great as for the sale of the work of the American artists the night before, and there was none of the continued enthusiasm. The pictures sold last night were chiefly those of the modern European artists, well known to American art sale attendants, and they brought good prices, though nothing to cause excitement.

Daubigny's "On the Oise," a beautifully clear picture with a winding river, banks, trees, a few cattle and figures, very small, a hilly country in the background, and sky filled with gray clouds and blue spaces called forth what seemed to be the only real enthusiasm of the evening. There was no applause, but a quick breathing of admiration which a crowd gives when it is well pleased. The picture brought $6,200, going to Bernet, agent. This is one of the pictures in the appraisal of the Hearn estate which was given among the most important and it was appraised there at $5,000.

Penfield Buys a Jacob Maris.

"On the Beach at Schveningen," by Jacob Maris; was another of the pictures to which the appraisers gave a good figure, valuing it at $5,500. It went last night to ex-Ambassador to Austria Frederick C. Penfield for $6,800. Incidentally it may be said here that the beautiful Inness which broke the record of Inness public sale prices on Tuesday night, "The Wood Gatherers," bringing over $30,000, was appraised at one of the highest prices named by the appraisers for any of the pictures, $12,000.

One of the "Corot pictures brought one of the good prices of the evening, going to J. B. Verplanck for $6,200. This was "Le Joueur de Flute," a clear, rather dark picture, and quite unlike the hazy, soft pictures which the general public recognizes as a painting by "Papa" Corot. A Corot figure picture, "Girl Reclining," went to Ruth Teschner for $4,400.

One of the interesting pictures in the sale was "The Buffalo Hunt," by Rosa Bonheur. It shows an American Indian on horseback on the Western plains after a buffalo. It was painted by the French artist after the first appearance in England of Buffalo Bill and the Wild West Show. She was greatly interested and made the painting. It went last night to Miss Lorenz, agent, for $5,600.

"Landscape with Cattle," by Mauve, a clear and pleasing picture, went to R. C. and N. M. Vose of Boston for $5,000. It was a good picture, but the sheep pictures are the Mauves which bring the record prices. Other interesting pictures of the sale were those of Darwin Y. Cameron, the etcher. His landscapes with their dark deep tone and strong contrasts brought some of the good prices of the evening. Ben Ledi" went to Knoedler & Co. for $2,050.

The returns for the sale were $133,655, making a grand total at afternoon and evening sales to date of $397,063.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of pictures, names of artists, prices, and buyers:

171—Landscape—Ivan Pavlovich Pokitonow; W. George $330
173—The Doorway (water color)—Matthew Maris; Miss R. Fescher, agent, for A. S. Van Wezel 200
174—Landscape (panel)—Pokitonow; Lorenz, agent 425
174A—Landscape (panel)—Pokitonow; Lorenz, agent 400
175—Harbor of Trouville (panel)—Boudin; W. George 370
176—The Doubtful Shilling (panel)—Erskine Nicol; Ehrich Galleries 330
177—Ducal Palace at Nevers—Jongkind; W. George 320
178—Horses in Pasture—Troyon; Ferargil Galleries 475
179—Landscape (panel)—Diaz; Seaman, agent 1,500
181—Les Laveuses, pres Cayeux — Jules Dupre; Miss R. Feschner 325
182—Landscape (water color)—Neuhuys; Ruth Feschner 80
183—Landscape; Monticelli; R. C. and N. M. Vose, Boston 200
184—The Poultry Yard (panel)—Decamps; J. Brown, agent 475
185—The Nautilus Shell (panel)—Vollon; Bernet, agent 350
186—Deauville, (panel) — Boudin; W. George 3450
187—Nymph and Cupid, (panel)—Diaz; Lorenz, agent 2,750
188—Going to Market, (panel)—Josef Israels; Lorenz, agent 3,000
189—The Passing Storm—Jules Dupre; W. George 650
190—An Oriental Market—Pasini; Bernet, agent 925
191—The Little Mother, (water color)—Kever; C. M. Loeb 400
192—Shipping, (panel) — Boudin; W. George 625
193—Confidences, (panel) — Monticelli; Mrs. George Leary 550
194—Liberty—Couture; Bernet, agent 250
195—Gossips, (panel)—Ribot; B. Kroepelien 350
196—Low Tide, Trouville—Boudin; W. Coffin 425
197—Landscape, (panel)—Diaz; Bernet, agent 2,400
198—Les Ruines—Cazin; P. W. Rouss. 2,300
199—The Buffalo Hunt—Rosa Bonheur; Lorenz, agent 5,600
200—Trouville, High Tide, (panel)—Boudin; Bernet, agent 800
201—The Hill Road — Georges Michel; Mrs. George Leary 275
202—Landscape — Jules Dupre; Ralston Galleries 950
203—The Deserted Farm—Cazin; P. W. Rouss 1,200
204—Girl Reclining—Corot; R. Feschner. 4,400
205—On the Oise: France—Daubigny; Lorenz, agent 5,200
206—Morning in Holland, (panel)—Weissenbruch; A. S. Van Wezel 400
207—Interior—Kever; A. S. Van Wezel. 800
208—Lillian—David Young Cameron; R. C. and N. M. Vose, Boston 2,000
209—Port de Cameret, Finistere—Boudin; Knoedler & Co. 1,100
210—View of St. Privel: Moonrise—Harpignies; Knoedler & Co. 1,750
211—Edge of the Forest—Prosper Marilhat; Bernet, agent 280
212—Route d'Asnieres—Rene Billotte; T. Barth 310
213—During the Autumn Equinox — Henry Moore; A. Fernandis 675
214—Landscape—Boudin; R. C. & N. M. Vose 525
215—The Picture Book — Kever; A. S. Van Wezel 1,100
216—The Spinner—Tony Offermans; E. Felsenheld 350
217—Avenue d'Orleans—Raffaelli; W. Stimmel 325
218—Canal and Bridges—Rene Billotte; T. Barth 150
219—The Storm—Georges Michel; Bernet, agent 1,100
220—Les Bords de la Touque, (Calvados)—Boudin; Charles A. Platt 775
221—Garden Party, (panel)—Monticelli; Seaman, agent 2,300
222—Sunset—Harpignies; Bernet, agent. 2,000
223—Harvest Time—Cazin; P. W. Rouss. 4,500
224—The Bull at Liberty—Brascassat; Lorenz, agent 575
225—The Robbers and the Ass—Decamps; M. Samuels 275
226—Shipping in Harbor—Boudin; Durand-Ruel Galleries 400
227—Landscape with Sheep—Braquesat; R. E. & M. H. Vose 150
228—A Bacchante, (pastel) Mme Ralph Peters-Lavis; C. W. Kraushaar 850
229—Mills of Bruick, Arras—David Young Cameron; M. Knoedler & Co. 1,600
230—Venice—Ziem; W. C. Runyon 3,300
231—Medicinal Cures—Kever; Bernet, agent 1,500
232—An Arab Encampment—Fromentin; W. George 1,800
233—Cows at a Pool—Emile Van Marcke; John Levy 5,100
234—The Cook—Ribot; B. Kroepeller 900
235—St. Jerome—Thomas Couture; H. B. Bittenbury 200
236—Strife—Jean E. Meurer; W. George. 275
237—On the Oise—Daubigny; Bernet, agent 6,200
238—Landscape with Pool—Troyon; R. C. & N. M. Vose 3,300
239—Wild Roses—David Young Cameron; Joan Lloyd 600
240—Silvia—John Pettie; A. F. Mellin. 325
241—Delicious Solitude—Frank Bramley; W. George 550
242—Going to Church, Quimperle, Brittany—Rita Thaulow; W. George. 4,000
243—On the Beach at Scheveningen—Jacob Maris; Frederick Penfield, ex-Ambassador to Austria 6,800
244—Le Joueur de Flute—Corot; J. B. Verplanck 6,200
245—Mourning—Henri Leroll; Lorenz, agent 2,800
246—On the Beach: Midday—William Orpen; W. Stimmel 1,050
247—By the River—T. Austin Brown; Seaman, agent 825
248—Rue Calais—Herbert Hughes-Stanton; W. George 525
249—Ben Ledi—David Young Cameron; Knoedler & Co. 2,050
250—Shipping—Boudin; Bernet, agent. 3,500
251—Secret Garden Memory—Tom E. Mostyn; C. Runyon 800
252—Landscape, with Cattle—Anton Mauve; R. C. & N. M. Vose 5,000
253—An Alpine Torrent—Gustave Courbet; Bernet, agent 1,250
254—In the Church—Gennaro Refani; H. B. George 400
255—Idle Hours — Ferdinand Roybet; Lorenz, agent 450
256—Silver Night—Julius Olsson; H. S. Schley 750
257—Love Drives the World—Thomas Couture; T. Barth 1,000
258—Roses and Chintz—Harold Speed; W. George 725
259—Landscape—Louis Nicolas Cabat; B. Kroepeller 175
260—Marine—Daubigny; Ruth Frech-Ter 3,100
261—The Domain of Arnheim—Tom E. Mostyn; B. George 3,000
262—Bearing Off the Bride—Nicholas Pechin; George 1,500
263—The Triumph of Flora—Monticelli; B. George 450

Sang-de-boeuf Vase Brings $1,100.

Chinese single color porcelains, red glazes, etc., sold at the third afternoon of the Hearn sale, brought a total for the day of $10,476. An important sang-de-boeuf vase brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to G. F. Saito for $1,100. It was of a high shouldered, baluster shape, K'ang-hsi period, and 15¾ inches high. A monocrome yellow bottle with lizard-like dragon handles went to Samuels for $300; Duveen Bros. paid $250 for a soft paste, globular-shaped jar, Tung Chieng period, with a decoration of phoenix and dragon, emblems of the Empress and Emperor, and $400 for a peachbloom water receptacle.

$1,050 FOR 'THE HUMORIST.'

Rare Books from Robinson Library Bring $15,515.

The sale of rare books from the library of the late Mark P. Robinson of Honolulu and from other consignors was continued at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The highest price of the session was $1,255, paid by Gabriel Wells for Catalogue No. 207, A Memento of the Royal General Theatrical Fund Association," with autograph manuscript speeches of Charles Dickens and William C. Macready at the festival dinner in 1847, together with autograph letters by Dickens and others referring to the fund. Other items:

No. 254—"Cosmographiae Introductio." St. Dié, 1507. The first book to name the new world America. George D. Smith 550
No. 271—"The Humorist," with forty colored etchings signed by George Cruikshank. London, 1818-20. In the original printed pink boards. Gabriel Wells 1,050
No. 306—"Works of Charles Dickens," edited by Richard Garnett. London, 1900, with more than 1,000 illustrations, together with a large number of hand-colored pen and ink drawings. Gabriel Wells 475
No. 325—Richard Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations," London, 1589, in black letter, rare first edition. George D. Smith 500

The total for the session was $15,-615.50. The grand total to date is $58,154.25. The sale will be continued this evening.

LAUDS GOVERNMENT IN WAR

J. Lionberger Davis Tells Credit Men of Efficiency at Capital.

No cause for pessimism exists regarding the efficient workings of the Government departments at Washington and the various official agencies called into being to help win the war, the belief of J. Lionberger Davis, Managing Director of the activities of the Allen Property Custodian, who addressed 500 members of the New York Credit Men's Association at the Hotel Astor last night. Mr. Davis, who is President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, said:

"When you see the kind of people who are going to Washington to take up their new duties, you gain confidence in the final outcome of the war. I want to make what I am going to say emphatic. Don't be discouraged by people who came back from Washington with long faces. All of the Government departments and official war activities are functioning and dovetailing into each other under the lead of President Wilson in such a way as to present a united front to the enemy."

BETROTHED TO LIEUT. BLACK

Miss Marie Spiegelberg to Wed Canadian Artillery Officer.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Spiegelberg of 1,017 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Spiegelberg, to Lieutenant Alan Harcourt Black, 5th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Black of Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, Canada.

Lieutenant Black enlisted from McGill College, and was seriously wounded at Ypres, in 1916. After convalescing he was sent back to Canada as unfit for further overseas service. He was one of four brothers to enlist, the youngest one being killed last July at Vimy Ridge. At present Lieutenant Black is engaged in business in Wall Street.

The wedding will probably take place early next Autumn.

Officers' Dances Begin.

The first of the series of dances for army and navy officers, arranged by the New York War Community Service, was held last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. About three hundred couples attended, including officers in all arms of the United States and allied services.

Riding Club to Hold Music Ride.

The Early Risers' Riding Club will hold a music ride tomorrow evening at Durland's Riding Academy, to be followed by a dance. Those in charge are Richard E. Sause, Charles H. Mattlage, August V. Lambert, and McCauley Smith.

Mrs. Hunt N. Slater is Hostess.

Mrs. Hunt N. Slater of Boston gave a dinner last evening at the St. Regis. Her guests included the Princess Ruspoli, the Duchess de Richelieu, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Miss Ray Slater, William Rhinelander Stewart, Sr.; Benjamin Welles, Ensign H. N. Slater, and Mr. Agers.

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PRESBYTERIANS FAIL TO MERGE CHURCHES

University Place and Madison Square Congregations Meet but Take No Action.

OLD FIRST CHURCH ACCEPTS

Unanimous Vote of Small Meeting Ratifies Proposed Consolidation.

The movement for the consolidation of three of the most famous Presbyterian churches in the city—the Old First Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, the University Place Church at University Place and Twelfth Street, and the Madison Square Church at Madison Square and Twenty-fourth Street—was halted last night when two of the three congregations failed to ratify the proposal for consolidation drawn up by the pastors and lay representatives of the three churches.

While the Old First Church voted unanimously in favor of the proposal, the University Place Church decided to defer action until April 8, and, after a meeting of the Madison Square Church, to which persons outside the congregation were not admitted, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, said that nothing had been done, and that the congregation had adjourned "until further notice."

The plans for consolidation provided that the new organization should be known as "The First Presbyterian Church of the City of New York, founded 1716—Old First, Madison Square, and University Place Foundations."

All the church buildings were to continue to be used for services, and the three pastors—the Rev. Drs. Howard Duffield, George Alexander, and Charles H. Parkhurst, respectively of the Old First Church, the University Place Church, and the Madison Square Church—were to continue as co-pastors.

Since then, however, there has been evidence that the members of the Old First Church were very eager to have Dr. Duffield, who is some ten years younger than Dr. Alexander or Dr. Parkhurst, remain as pastor of the united body. Indeed, at last night's congregational meeting, Alfred L. Tuller proposed that to the resolution approving the merger there should be appended a statement expressing appreciation of Dr. Duffield's services to the congregation and the hope that it might be possible for him to remain with them. This motion was withdrawn, however, at the request of the pastor himself, who insisted that he stood on no different footing with regard to the new consolidated church from that of Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Alexander.

The consolidation motion was then adopted by unanimous vote of the sixty-two members present, without discussion.

Only about twenty-five members attended the meeting of the Madison Avenue Church, which adjourned after three-quarters of an hour. Lay members refused to disclose anything that had passed, and Dr. Parkhurst contented himself with the statement that "we have decided nothing and have adjourned until further notice. I can give no further information."

The meeting of the University Place Church was largely attended, and a considerable number of those present appeared to be opposed to immediate action on the question. Eventually it was voted to lay the matter on the table to be taken up at a further congregational meeting to be held on April 8.

OSBORNE AIMS BLOW AT M'GEE'S LAWYER

Turmoil at Policeman's Trial—Jury Acquits Man Accused of Neglect in Cruger Case.

Policeman Francis McGee was acquitted by a jury last night in Justice Goff's part of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of neglect of duty in connection with his search for Ruth Cruger and the escape of her murderer, Alfred Cocchi.

Because of the intense rivalry of opposing counsel during the trial an acrimonious feeling developed a few hours before the case was submitted to the jury, which resulted in a physical encounter between James W. Osborne and Frank Aranow. Mr. Osborne sought to hit Mr. Aranow with a swinging fist which a professional pugilist might describe as a right hook, but both of the peacemakers in court described as a "Mary Ann upper cut." The fist did not reach the spot aimed at. Aranow warded off the attack with his elbow. Justice Goff announced that he would have something to say about the incident at the conclusion of the trial.

Mr. Osborne was appointed a Special Assistant District Attorney at the request of Governor Whitman to try the cases against policemen growing out of the Cruger investigation. Associated with him at the night hearing of McGee was Alfred J. Talley, First Assistant District Attorney, but he was not in court at the time of the incident. Aranow and Florence Sullivan were the attorneys for McGee. Aranow was summing up for the defense when he said, according to the notes of the stenographer, Edward Sholvey:

"Would that I had the power in my hand to indict officials for neglect of duty. I would have indicted Mr. Osborne and I would have indicted Talley for willful neglect of duty because they said things to this man (McGee) in front of the Grand Jury which they know is a lie. I don't make any mistake in that."

Mr. Osborne and Mr. Aranow were at a long table in front of the jury. Mr. Osborne arose hastily and exclaimed:

"Do you mean to say that I lied?" Without waiting for a reply he swung his arm and landed on the elbow of Mr. Aranow. Captain Thomas Fitzgibbons, chief court officer, Mr. Sullivan, the stenographer and others threw themselves between the belligerents, while Justice Goff pounded with his gavel. Finally when order had been restored Mr. Osborne said to the Court:

"Your Honor, I humbly apologize to you. It is the first time in my practice of 25 years that I have allowed my temper to get the best of me in court." Mr. Aranow, at the suggestion of Justice Goff, apologized to both of the opposing counsel, and the Court announced the incident closed.

Miss Van Winkle to Wed Aviator.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Van Winkle of Bayonne, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Van Winkle, to Henry Vreeland Moser of Jersey City. Miss Van Winkle is a senior at Vassar College. Mr. Moser was graduated from the United States School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton, N. J., and is now completing the course in aviation at Dallas, Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Reading at Mrs. Felix Warburg's.

Mrs. Felix Warburg will open her house, 1,109 Fifth Avenue, on Monday, March 11, for a reading for the benefit of the War Relief Fund by Miss Jenny Mannheimer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL TO CUT ITS PROFITS

Schwab, Proud of Its Service to Nation, Explains Phrase "People Who Work."

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 27.—Charles M. Schwab, speaking at a banquet tonight in connection with the Knights of Columbus War Work Fund, said that the aristocracy of the future was not going to be made up of people born to position and control through purple lineage and wealth, but of the people who work. He went on:

"I want to correct the misquotations of my remarks that have been made on this subject before myself by the people who work," not only those who work with tools and machines, but those who work with their hearts, brains, and their energies in any form. I regard myself as a worker. It will not conform with the standards of the future to have the enterprises of the world directed by any others than those who work."

The burden of this war was going to fall on the United States, Mr. Schwab said. He added:

"Eighty per cent. of the cost is going to be paid from incomes and surplus profits. The rich will be obliged and they are willing to bear their share and more than their share to conduct this war to success.

"This is not the time to think of accumulation of fortunes, but how much we can give. Not a dollar I can borrow or pledge will I fail to give this Government to win the war.

"Profits are going to be cut down. Bethlehem Steel made profits of only 9 per cent. on business done last year. That will be cut to 6 or 6½ per cent. this year. Between the steel company and myself we will pay the Government over $25,000,000 this year, and I am proud of the steel company for what it can do for the country."

AIRPLANE MAIL TO START APRIL 15

Daily Service Between New York and Washington Will Help Train Aviators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Airplane mail service between New York and Washington would be in daily operation beginning April 15, the Post Office Department announced today. Eight machines will be furnished by the War Department.

By arrangement between Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Baker an aerial postal service will be conducted for one year as part of the aviation training system of the army. The machines will be piloted by army fliers.

One trip each way will be made daily, except Sunday, on a fixed schedule. The flying time between New York and Washington is estimated at less than three hours, including a stopover to deliver mail at Philadelphia. The landing fields and hangars will be situated probably in Potomac Park, at Washington; at League Island, at Philadelphia, and at San Cortlandt Park, or Mineola, in New York.

On each trip 300 pounds of first-class mail will be carried. It will occupy a space of not more than 25 cubic feet. Of the eight airplanes to be provided by the War Department, six will be placed in operation and two held in reserve.

A New York landing field at Van Cortlandt Park is preferred, but the prevalence of dangerous air currents there may make it necessary to choose the Mineola field on Long Island. If the Mineola selection is made, arrangements probably will be made for dropping mail bags into nets at a central station in the metropolis.

HOUSING CONTRACTS SOON.

Large Part of Program Can Be Completed in Ninety Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The United States Shipping Board has perfected its plans for putting into effect immediately its housing program, and contracts will be let soon after President Wilson signs the $50,000,000 Appropriation bill. Specifications have been prepared and several bids received.

The Government will aim not only to provide comfortable homes for the workmen within easy reach of the shipyards, but to protect the men who may rent or purchase homes from any interests which seek to charge extortionate rates.

It was stated today that a large part of the housing program at some of the yards could be completed within ninety days after the money was made available to the Shipping Board and its Emergency Fleet Corporation. Contracts will be let to the lowest responsible bidders and the cost plus 10 per cent. basis of negotiation abandoned.

ERNESTO T. MONETA DIES.

Italy's "Apostle of Peace" Was Winner of Nobel Prize in 1907.

Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, President of the International Society of Peace, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, and known in Italy as the "Apostle of Peace," died in Milan recently, according to a report received from Rome yesterday.

Signor Moneta was born in Milan in 1833. He served as a General Staff officer in Garibaldi's army in 1860, and was an officer in the Italian Army from 1861 to 1867. In 1868 he became devoted to the ideal of peace, and since that time has worked to form peace societies in Northern Italy. He was a constant attendant at all the International Peace Congresses, and was President of the fifteenth at Milan in 1906. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1907.

From the outbreak of the present war Signor Moneta urged the entrance of Italy on the side of the Allies. He declared that the war was against militarism and therefore on the side of peace. He was a member of the Carnegie Consultative Council.

EDWARD T. PLATT DEAD.

Son of Late Senator Was Once Vice President of U. S. Express Co.

Edward Truex Platt, son of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, died of pneumonia yesterday at the home of his brother, Henry Barstow Platt, 525 Park Avenue. Mr. Platt was born in Owego, N. Y., on Aug. 7, 1853, and was educated at Owego Academy. He began his career as purser in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Later he became connected with the United States Express Company and was Superintendent of the company in Washington and afterward became Vice President of the company in New York. Mr. Platt became Treasurer and Vice President of the Coronet Phosphate Company several years ago and held those positions until he retired three months ago.

Mr. Platt was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Union League, Barnard, and Lotus Clubs. He lived at 206 West Fifty-seventh Street. He is survived by his wife, Harriet Coit Platt.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DAVIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Herman Davis (nee Grace Cashnekv) of 400 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a daughter on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the Lying-In Hospital.

GOLDMAN.—Feb. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Goldman, a son.

HERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Herman announce the birth of a daughter, Feb. 24, at Stern's Sanitarium.

PRATT.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wilcox Pratt announce the birth of a daughter, Marjorie Geddes Pratt, on Feb. 26, 1918. Mrs. Pratt was Virginia Geddes before her marriage.

Engaged.

WARDNER—EDWARDS.—Helen K. Edwards to Carolus S. Wardner.

Married.

HADLEY—BEANE.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, at the home of the bride's parents in Attica, N. Y., by the Rev. D. Hughes Edwards, Sarah May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Durrance H. Beane, to Mr. Walter C. Hadley of New York City. No cards.

JONES—CLOVER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Helen Ruth Clover of Brooklyn to J. Edgar Jones of Turin, N. Y.

UNDERWOOD—JAMES.—At Newark, N. J., on Feb. 26, 1918, Ruth Quincy, daughter of William C. James, to Mr. Kenneth Campbell Underwood.

Died.

ABEEL.—George, in his 70th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 5 East 124th St., at 8 P. M. Friday, March 1. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

BARBER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1918, at Flushing, Long Isl., Jane, widow of the late Charles G. Barber. Funeral private.

BEDELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1918, of pneumonia, at Gerstner Field Aviation Camp, Lake Charles, La., Alan Trippett Bedell, son of Elizabeth A. and the late Charles T. Bedell, in his 22d year. Private funeral services will be held at the home of his mother, 26 James St., Montclair, N. J., Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

BLUM.—Suddenly, at Rockaway Park, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, Moe Blum, in his 56th year, beloved husband of Margaret Blum. Funeral services Sunday about noon.

BOND.—Louise Van B. Bond, wife of Alfred Huidekoper Bond and daughter of the late John W. and Mary Louise Van Beuren Davis, at their residence, 21 East 60th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—Charles J., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 736 West 181st St., beloved husband of Eugenie Campbell. Funeral services at Holy Rood Church, Fort Washington Av. and 179th St., Saturday, March 2, at 2 P. M.

CAXTON.—Feb. 26, 1918, John Caxton. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday, 2 P. M.

CHICHESTER.—James Harvey, at Richmond, Cal., Feb. 14, son of the late L. A. Chichester and Mary Anna Mead.

CHONTOS.—Feb. 26, Stephen Chontos. Funeral from parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Services Thursday at 2 o'clock.

COREY.—On Feb. 26, Annie J., beloved wife of W. E. Corey. Funeral services from her late residence, 248 Sherman Av., near West 207th St., Friday at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Norwich and Providence papers please copy.

COLSON.—On Feb. 27, Annie E., wife of the late Andrew Ellicott Colson, at her residence, 1,142 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DALLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1918, Carrie M. Dalley, (nee Schoeppach,) beloved wife of George W. Dalley, Jr., in her 43d year. Funeral private, at her late residence, 1,078 Teller Av., Bronx.

DUMOND.—Suddenly, at Cranford, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, William R. Dumond, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services from his residence, The Riverside, 10 Riverside Av., Cranford, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 28, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport papers please copy.

EHLERT.—On Feb. 27, Henry P. Ehlert, beloved husband of Julia Ehlert, in his 69th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 229 East 176th St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private, Saturday morning.

FAIRCHILD.—Suddenly, Feb. 23, 1918, at Aviation Field, Fort Worth, Texas, in the service of his country, Franklin Crumble, beloved son of Hon. Benjamin L. Fairchild and the late Anna Crumble, aged 23 years. Funeral services at the residence of his father, Pelham Heights, N. Y., Friday, at 3 o'clock. Autos will be in waiting at Pelham Station on arrival of trains leaving Grand Central Terminal, New Haven R. R., at 1:06 and 2:18 P. M.

FABER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1918, Wilhelmina Faber, age 79 years. Funeral Saturday morning, March 2, at the residence of her son, Leander B. Faber, 72 Alsop St., thence to St. Mary's Church, where a mass of requiem will be held at 9:30. Please omit flowers. Interment in St. John's Cemetery.

FISHER.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, Andrew Halsted, husband of Catharine Fisher, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 155 Milford Av., Newark, on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

FREDRICKS.—On Monday, Feb. 25, 1918, Maria Louise Barron, widow of Charles de Forest Fredricks, aged 87 years. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Episcopal Church, Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 28, 1918, on arrival of train leaving New York 12:42 P. M.

FREITAG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1918, Lillian H. B. Freitag, nee Metzger, beloved wife of William August Freitag, aged 29 years. Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend funeral services, from her late residence, 1,138 Bayberry Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, at 2 P. M., thence to Christ English Evangelical Lat. gran Church for funeral services, to be held at 2:30 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

GIEBELHOUSE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 25, 1918, J. C. Marie Giebelhouse, in her 75th year. Funeral services at her late home, 828 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.

GROBECKER.—On Feb. 26, 1918, Sarah J., beloved wife of William Grobecker, in her 72d year. Services at her late residence, 166 Hillside Av., Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y., on Friday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M.

HALLIDAY.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, Margaret E., wife of the late James Halliday. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Randolph Nexsen, 883 2d St., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.

HEINRICH.—Lena, on Feb. 26, beloved wife of Christian. Funeral from her late residence, 1,735 Bayberry Av., Bronx, on Friday, March 1, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Joseph, East 87th St. Interment Calvary.

HENDBERG.—On Feb. 26, 1918, Raymond M., beloved son of William M. and Frieda Hendberg, aged 23 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 415 Washington St., Hoboken, on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HOWELL.—At Newark, N. J., at her home, 123 Broad St., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, Emma Corwin, wife of the late Francis K. Howell. Funeral private.

HUDSON.—On Feb. 26, Evelyn Clarita, beloved wife of Earl J. Hudson. Services THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HUGHES.—Edith Armstrong, beloved mother of Grace S. and Corporal William C. Hughes. Services at her late residence, 209 West 105th, Thursday, Feb. 28, at 8 P. M.

JACOBSEN.—At the Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., Feb. 27, 1918, Augusta R., beloved wife of John C. Jacobsen and daughter of the late Peter Nevius of New York City. Funeral private.

JUNKER.—After a lingering illness at his residence, 74 East 121st St., Herman C. Junker, beloved husband of Elsie Junker, (nee Meitzler,) and father of Alfred Junker and Emilie Rosenkampff, in his 77th year. Funeral services Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private, Friday afternoon at 1:30 in Woodlawn Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

KOEHLER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Louise, widow of the late Philip Koehler, (nee Kronlich,) in her 83d year of age. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 702 High St., on Friday, March 1, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

LIST.—On Feb. 27, Ida Marie, beloved wife of Milton E. List. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Friday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

LOHR.—On Feb. 26, 1918, Albert D., beloved son of Anna M. Lohr, in his 37th year. Services at his late residence, 192 East 109th St., Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

LONDRIGAN.—On Feb. 27, William, beloved husband of Margaret Londrigan, (nee Darmody,) at his residence, 2,312 Aqueduct Av., Bronx. Solemn requiem mass Friday, 10 A. M., Church of the Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Avs. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MacVEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, Sarah H., widow of George W. MacVey. Services at the residence of her son, 217 Midwood St., Brooklyn, Thursday, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

McBEAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Duncan Donald McBean, in the 75th year of his age. Interment at Morris, Ill.

McCONNELL.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Feb. 26, Edward McConnell, in his 88th year. Funeral 9 A. M. Thursday, 307 2d St., Lakewood. Interment Woodlawn.

McDONALD.—Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, at Amityville, L. I., Willis McDonald of Brooklyn, in his 79th year. Funeral services at Grace M. E. Church, 7th Av. and St. John's Place, on Friday, March 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Pinelawn on arrival of train leaving Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R. at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

MAHON.—Suddenly, on Feb. 27, Maria Larkin, widow of the late Michael Mahon and mother of William F. Mahon, at her residence, 427 West 43th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAILLER.—At Camp Upton, Feb. 24, 1918, James Russell Mailler, son of Ida and Alexander Mailler, aged 20 years. Funeral services at the home of his parents, at Mountainville, N. Y., Feb. 28, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends welcome. Interment Highland Mills Cemetery.

MENDELSTAM.—Isidor, aged 28, son of Bertha and Mendelstam and beloved brother of Annie Bareal. Feb. 28. Funeral Thursday, 10:30 A. M., 219 Audubon Av.

MORRIS.—At Viking, Fla., early Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, 1918, Harry Mayfield Morris, ("Uncle Harry,") aged 64 years. Regret is expressed to his many friends that it is not advisable to take the remains North. Services will be held Feb. 28, 2 P. M., at the home of his niece, Mrs. Edith Conley, Viking. Interment at Fort Pierce, Fla.

MURPHY.—Edna Cook, wife of Henry Killam Murphy and daughter of Mary Sprague and the late Edward Mitchell Cook, suddenly, Feb. 26, at her residence in Yonkers. Notice of late.

O'CONNOR.—Feb. 27, 1918, William A., beloved son of Mary Clare and of the late William A. O'Connor. Funeral Saturday, 9:15 A. M., from his late residence, 16 Sylvan

OUR OPERA STARS TO SING IN BOSTON

Metropolitan to Make a Week's Visit Starting April 22—Three Caruso Appearances.

FARRAR IN FAVORITE ROLES

"Le Prophete," with Caruso, Repeated to Audience of 4,000—Circus Freaks to Appear in "Coq d'Or."

The Metropolitan Opera Company issued yesterday, both here and in Boston, the unexpected announcement of a week's engagement of the New York stars at the Boston Opera House, where its chief rival aggregation from Chicago is now closing a fortnight of sold-out performances. A week of opera is planned in Boston beginning April 22, in place of the annual visit to Atlanta, recently canceled. It will be the Metropolitan's first venture Down East since two years ago, when the singing stars moved out of Broadway to make room for the Russian Ballet, and played a practically capacity series of three weeks at the Boston Opera House to receipts of about $170,000. In returning there now the company has turned down invitations to both Washington and Pittsburgh.

Caruso will sing three times in Boston, his opera rôles including those in "Samson," "Pagliacci," and either "Marta" or "Elisir d'Amore." Geraldine Farrar will appear twice, probably in "Butterfly" and in "Tosca," with Scotti. Maria Barrientos and the new Spanish tenor, Lazaro, will sing twice also, in "Rigoletto" and "Puritani." It has been deemed impossible to take a production like "Le Prophète" to a smaller stage, but Mr. Gatti aims to make the Boston season one of popular favorites, and he will not attempt to give the lighter novelties, such as "Marouf" or "Francesca da Rimini," of recent New York seasons.

Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete" was sung at the Metropolitan last evening for the third time since Mr. Gatti's elaborate revival, with 400 persons on the stage and probably 4,000 in the theatre. Some of the long line of standees never got inside the Broadway door. Caruso as before had the title rôle, and Matzenauer that of Fides, while others were Muzio and Didur, with Mardones, Schlegel, Bloch, as the Anabaptists, and many more in the amazing three-storied cathedral's singing throng. Bodansky conducted the great ensemble, and Galli and Bonfiglio were among the dancers in the skating ballet, who had also rehearsed all day under Monteux for next week's production of "Coq d'Or."

The Metropolitan was besieged early in the day by a remarkable collection of dwarfs, giants, Circassian beauties and other stock characters, in response to an advertisement in a morning paper. There is a fantastic "procession of freaks" in the course of the new Russian ballet-pantomime, and it is proposed to stage that feature next Wednesday with the utmost realism that the land of Barnum-Bailey, Forepaugh-Sells and the Ringlings can provide on this occasion.

Philharmonic's Last Home Concert.

The last of the Home Symphony Concerts given by the Philharmonic Society in co-operation with The Evening Mail drew this series' largest audience in Carnegie Hall last evening with two soloists, Lucy Gates and Max Rosen. Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. 3, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" were Mr. Stransky's choice of favorite music, while Miss Gates gave Mozart's soprano airs from "The Impresario" and "Magic Flute," and Mr. Rosen was heard in Brahms's violin concerto by a crowd that included many standing, both upstairs and down, an attendance of about 3,000.

Winifred Byrd, Pianist, Plays.

Winifred Byrd, a young pianist, who is said to have prepared for the concert stage with the late Carl Baermann and Teresa Carreno, approached the classics modestly at her matinée yesterday in Aeolian Hall by playing little pieces of Mozart and Scarlatti, Schubert and Weber, which she did neatly and well. Chopin's B flat minor sonata, that of the funeral march, was the most ambitious piece, and Miss Byrd did not falter in its final presto of "the wind over the graves." She gave MacDowell's "Witches' Dance" afterward, and a Liszt tarantelle.

Actors' Fund Benefit Tomorrow.

Mme. Alma Gluck was added yesterday to the list of those who will appear at the Century Theatre tomorrow afternoon in the annual benefit performance for the Actors' Fund. Among the events already announced are a sketch by Hartley Manners, to be acted by Laurette Taylor, Petro de Cordoba, Edmund Breese, and J. M. Kerrigan, and a playlet by James Montgomery in which May Irwin and Louise Dresser will be seen. The curtain will rise promptly at 1:30 o'clock.

"Let's Go" to Open at the Fulton.

A musical revue entitled "Let's Go," which will have William Rock and Frances White as its principal performers, is announced to open an engagement at the Fulton Theatre on Thursday night of next week. The entertainment will be made up almost entirely of Rock and White, who will have the assistance of only twelve chorus girls and three or four principals.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman will be a guest of the Rubinstein Club at Mme. Galli-Curci's recital in Carnegie Hall next Monday afternoon. Among others invited are Marcella Sembrich, Annie Louise Cary-Raymond, Louise Homer, Marie Rappold, Geraldine Farrar, Yolanda Mero, Harriet Ware, and Kitty Cheatham.

Marie Sundelius, Greta Torpadie, and Samuel Ljungkvist will appear at the Hotel McAlpin tomorrow under the auspices of the Swedish-American Red Cross.

Lambert Murphy, tenor, has postponed to March 18 his New York song recital originally set for next Monday at Aeolian Hall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Reshanara, at present appearing in the Winter Garden show, will be the dance-soloist with Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra at two performances to be given at Carnegie Hall next month. They will take place on the afternoons of March 9 and 16.

Cyril Maude, who has been playing in Australia and New Zealand for eight months, arrived in Vancouver on Monday. He will tour the Western States with a repertoire consisting of "Grumpy," "General John Regan," and "Caste."

The receipts of yesterday's matinee of "The Cohan Revue," at the New Amsterdam, were devoted to the Free Woof Fund of the Comfort Committee of the Navy League, and amounted to $2,900. The performance was given under the auspices of Marion Tucker.

Announcement is made by Andreas Dippel that plans are being made to revive "Gypsy Love" in New York this Spring.

The Tony Sarg marionettes, recently seen at the Nerworth, will begin a series of Saturday morning performances at the Punch and Judy Theatre this week. The performances will open at 10:30.

'THE GOLDEN SPIDER' ACTED

Irving Place Theatre Celebrates Bruno Schlegel's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Bruno Schlegel's association with the German-speaking stage was celebrated at the Irving Place Theatre last night by the first performance in this country of "Die Goldene Spinne," ("The Golden Spider,") a lively farce by Franz von Schoenthan, in which Mr. Schlegel had the leading part.

In the rôle of a factory owner he was given ample opportunity to exhibit his varied and genial humor, and was ably assisted by Berthold Haenfling, who gave a fine performance as an old teacher; Christian Rub, Hanns Unterkirchner, John Feistel, Flora Arndt, and others.

"Mrs. Warren's Profession" Revival

Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," will be produced by the Washington Square Players at the Comedy Theatre on the night of Monday, March 11, with Mary Shaw in the principal rôle. The occasion will mark Miss Shaw's second appearance with the Players, she having appeared at the Comedy for three weeks last season in a revival of Ibsen's "Ghosts." "Mrs. Warren's Profession" will constitute the fifth subscription bill of the Washington Square Players, and will be given for only two weeks.

Marjorie Rambeau's Leg Fractured.

Marjorie Rambeau, who suffered a broken leg on Tuesday, was reported to be resting comfortably at St. Luke's Hospital last night, but no information was given out as to the seriousness of the fracture. It was stated that the X-ray photographs taken yesterday failed to indicate clearly the nature of the break, and that additional photographs would have to be taken today.

Nat C. Goodwin Ill with Neuritis.

Nat C. Goodwin, it was learned yesterday, has been ill for several days in his rooms at the Hotel Claridge, suffering from neuritis and the grip. His place in "Why Marry?" at the Astor has been taken by an understudy since Monday, but it was declared by the management last night that Mr. Goodwin would return to the cast tonight.

Gives Call to Young Pastor.

The Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, for half a century one of the leading churches in Brooklyn, has extended a call to the Rev. Harry Knight Miller, pastor of the South Third Street Church, subject to the approval of Bishop Luther B. Wilson. Mr. Miller is 27 years old and one of the youngest men in the New York East Conference. He has had four pastorates.

LABOR PICKS WALSH FOR POLICY BOARD

Former Head of the Industrial Relations Commission Is Expected to Accept.

TO ALTERNATE WITH TAFT

Kansas City Man and ex-President Slated for Chairmanship of the Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The representatives of labor on the board to prepare a Federal labor policy have selected as the sixth representative Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, formerly Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations and now engaged as special counsel for the employes of the packers in the investigation of the meat industry.

Secretary of Labor Wilson stated tonight that it was expected Mr. Walsh would accept, although no reply had been received from him since the notification of his selection had been telegraphed to him at Chicago.

The Board on Labor Policy plans to meet a week from today, at which time ex-President Taft, selected by the employers' representatives on the board as the sixth member on that side, and Mr. Walsh are expected to be present.

The report was circulated today that the labor representatives on the Policy Board had decided to invite Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court to act as their sixth member on the board. This statement was denied by Secretary Wilson. It is understood that Justice Brandeis's name was considered, and it was held that it would be proper for him to serve with the board if he could get the time to do so. It was known, however, that his duties on the bench and philanthropic activities absorbed all his time.

It is the present plan to have Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh act alternately as Chairman of the Labor Policy Board.

Frank P. Walsh, in a speech before the East Side Forum in Public School 62 three years ago, a few days before he began taking testimony as Chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, attacked the Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Russell Sage Foundations as possible menaces to democratic institutions. He then advocated taking back the vast fortunes "that have been embezzled from the people." Mr. Walsh caused many prominent men, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. Pierpont Morgan, and Andrew Carnegie, to appear before the commission, and for his treatment of Mr. Rockefeller on the witness stand he was severely criticised.

In an interview that followed his speech before the East Side Forum, Mr. Walsh said in defense that the position he held was not a judicial one.

"I have not the judicial poise," he declared. "I do not care to have any judicial poise. I consider that commodity as it is known and used in modern affairs of life, especially in New York and vicinity, as a great bar to human progress."

Commenting on this declaration, ex-President Taft said:

"We have the spectacle now of the Chairman of the new Federal Industrial Relations Commission boasting that he has not 'judicial poise.' That is just the same as saying that he doesn't care for the truth; that he made up his mind before he started any investigation and that he was only looking for something to verify his belief. The result will be that when the commission makes its report no thinking man is going to pay much attention to it."

Professor Charles McCarthy of the University of Wisconsin resigned from the commission on April 1, 1915, on account of what he called the "ridiculous and wasteful budget-making and financial plans of Mr. Walsh."

Early in the life of the commission Walsh angered members of the Administration by giving out a statement telling of widespread unemployment in New York City which the commission intended to investigate. On April 22, 1915, Mr. Walsh made a statement in Kansas City, saying that John D. Rockefeller was personally in touch with the strike in Colorado of the miners employed by his company, although Mr. Rockefeller swore before the commission that he kept his hands off the situation and allowed the local manager to handle it. In a reply Mr. Rockefeller declared that Mr. Walsh misrepresented conditions and "even falsified the record itself."

Later, when Mr. Walsh recalled John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the stand in Washington, his examination was so severe that the members of the commission sent the Chairman a letter demanding that he change his methods of examination.

After two years of work, the commission on Aug. 22, 1915, unable to agree on any program, made three reports, none of which constituted a majority report.

CIRCUS OPENS MARCH 25.

Pantomimic Pageant Will Be Featured at Madison Square Garden.

With a production which, according to the press notice, "scorns all comparisons and breaks all records of the past," the Barnum & Bailey Circus, three rings, concert, side shows, bearded lady, wild man, living skeleton and all, will open at Madison Square Garden on March 25. Director General of Railroads McAdoo has given his assurance that the show can make its annual tour this Summer so far as transportation on railway lines is concerned.

Many innovations are promised in this year's performance. The "grand entree" with which circuses opened their program for many years has been eliminated. This season the arenic activities begin with a romantic pantomimic pageant, the motive of which is taken from Chinese legendry. The pageant, pictures and tableaux will reproduce a glimpse of old China, introducing 1,400 characters, herds of elephants, droves of camels, 700 horses and historical tableau cars.

William Winter's Ashes Interred.

The ashes of William Winter, who died June 30, 1917, were interred yesterday morning in the Silver Mount Cemetery, Staten Island. They are inclosed in a simple bronze casket and rest beneath a massive block of Massachusetts granite. The sides of the stone are rough hewn. The north face of it, which is polished, bears this inscription:

WILLIAM WINTER.
Born
July 15, 1836.
Died
June 30, 1917.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

On the base is lettered: Erected by W. J. W.

There were no services. Mr. Winter's son, Jefferson Winter, and the stone setters were the only persons present.

Columbia Records

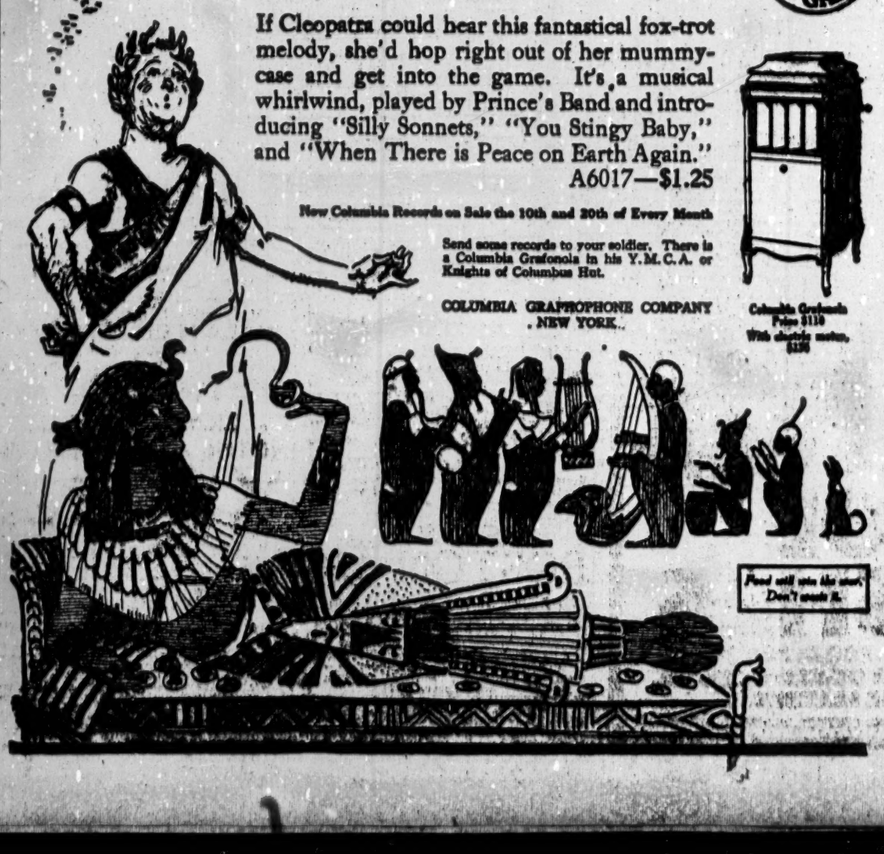
"Sweet Little Buttercup"

Every great war inspires some soldier goodbye song that lives in history. And if "Sweet Little Buttercup" continues to grow in popularity at the present rate, it is likely to be remembered for generations as the favorite war song of 1918. Words no less than melody are of genuine beauty, and an exquisite violin obbligato is woven into the chorus. A2477—75c

"Over There"

Here's a record that sets the pace for "Over There." Arthur Fields, the soldier baritone, has sung this famous war song with the snap and dash of a bayonet charge. On the back, "Send Me a Curl." A2470—75c

"Cleopatra Had a Jazz Band"



If Cleopatra could hear this fantastical fox-trot melody, she'd hop right out of her mummy-case and get into the game. It's a musical whirlwind, played by Prince's Band and introducing "Silly Sonnets," "You Stingy Baby," and "When There is Peace on Earth Again." A6017—$1.25

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

Send some records to your soldier. There is a Columbia Grafonola in his Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus Hut.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH. THE COHAN REVUE 1918. ALL THE HITS IN ONE.

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. TONIGHT 11:30.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. "Laughing hit of the Spring."—Globe. SICK-A-BED. Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town.

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:30. Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. PRICES Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. 50c to $2. GOING UP. THE TALK OF THE TOWN. A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN "THE KING" LAST 2 WEEKS

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

MARGARET ANGLIN "Billeted" FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:30. LAST WEEK. OPENING THURS., MARCH 7—Seats Mon. ROCK & WHITE in "LET'S GO." An Original Revue

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. POP. PRICE MATS. WED. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS. A Tailor-Made Man. with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SHOULD SEE THE GREAT MILITARY-NAVAL MELODRAMA. 7 DAYS LEAVE. PRICES 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Sat. and Wed.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. MILLION DOLLAR DOLLS

Paintings. Ancient and Modern. At the Galleries of Scott & Fowles. 590 Fifth Avenue. Between 47th and 48th Streets.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Sat. & Tues., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD". Sunday Night Concert. JOLSON AND A SMASHING BIG BILL

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Phone Bry. 413. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TAKE THE HODGE CURE! Mr. Hodge has had since "The Man From Home." —Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun. WILLIAM HODGE. "Amusing and wholesome."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World. "'A Cure for Curables' scored a home run at the 39th Street Theatre."—Welsh, Eve. Telegram. "A Cure for Curables"

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI Triumph."—Mail. The Copperhead

FOLLOW THE GIRL to the 44th St. Roof Theatre. Where she will be seen for the First Time. NEXT SAT. NIGHT MARCH 2 At 8:15 SHARP. (Seats Now) Phone Bryant 61. New Musical Comedy by Henry Blossom and Zoel Parenteau. Direction of Raymond Hitchcock and E. Ray Goetz.

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 7TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production. MAYTIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way, Wed. & Sat., 2:30. EYES OF YOUTH

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE LITTLE TEACHER. By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN. Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

The Great Musical Hit THE LOVE MILL. 48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15.

BROADHURST 44th St., West of B'way. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY. EMILY STEVENS in MADONNA of the FUTURE. By ALAN DALE.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy. GIRL O' MINE. "Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION. LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO. BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 22. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20. YES OR NO. A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

LAST 2 WEEKS. "The Gipsy Trail". PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. NAZIMOVA in IBSEN, Beginning Mar. 11, with "The Wild Duck"—Seat Sale Now.

WHY MARRY? NAT C. GOODWIN. EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB. ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat.

Could you use a good laugh?—See The STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S SEVENTEEN. BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

COMEDY—Wash. Sq. Players. W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. YOUTH and SUPPRESSED DESIRES

LOEW'S 7th Av. At 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?" Next Week, Alexandra Carlisle, The County Cousin

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. Mrs. Fiske in "MME. SAND." Next Week—Guy Bates Post, "The Masquerader."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. at 2:20. FLO-FLO. Love, Life, Lyrics, Lingerie and Laughter.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME. Twice Today & Every Day as Usual. TODAY MAT. $1.00 BEST SEATS. HOUDINI. MAY WIRTH AND 1000 WONDERS.

HIPPODROME—SUNDAY NIGHT. Real Estate Boom's Army & Navy Night. MARY GARDEN—FRED STONE—SOUSA. CHICAGO OPERA ORCHESTRA. MASKED BAND OF U. S. NAVY. 2ND YEAR'S BIGGEST BILL OF 20 STARS. *** Best Seats at the Box Office, 75c to $2.50. No need of dealing with Brokers if you make reservations early.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. GRACE LA RUE, BESSIE CLAYTON, Beatrice Herford, Joe Jackson, Les Kohlmar & "On the High Seas." B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. DE HAVEN & PARKER, LAURA HOPE CREWS, CAMERON SISTERS, LOUISE DRESSER.

VANDERBILT W. 48th Street. Carroll & Sheer present PHONE 760 BRYANT. OPENING NEXT MONDAY (SEATS NOW) Oh, Look!

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. AL FIELDS & CO., Mae Curtis, All Seats Harold Selman & Co., McCloud & Carp, 5 others. Reserved 25, 50, 50

VIEUX COLOMBIER. 46 W. 52d St. Phone Greeley 1322. Today, 2—"Les Freres Karamazov." Eve., 8:30—La Traverse; Poil de Carotte

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 2812. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. 'The Queen of the Movies'

Century Thea., 62d, n'r B'way. Tel. Col's 6300. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW. A Musical Tale of the East. Now in Its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Reasonable Prices—Orch. $1.50-$3; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-$2; Fam. Cir. 50c-$1. Always 500 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat., 25c to $1.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAT. WED. 25c to 75c. COLOSSAL SPECTACLE. GARDEN OF ALLAH. AMAZING. Prices 25c-$1. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY THEATRE—TO-MORROW. FRIDAY Begins 1:30. Ends 5:30. The Big Novel Event of Each Year. The Local Theatrical Managers & Artists. ACTORS' FUND ANNUAL BENEFIT. EVERY PLAY, ACT AND FEATURE DISTINCT NOVELTY. AFTER WEEKS OF PREPARATION. IN ADDITION TO THE OTHER STARS ANNOUNCED. ALMA GLUCK WILL ALSO APPEAR. No War Plays. No War Taxes. ARTISTIC, ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR PROGRAM, 25c ONLY. Prices 50c to $2.50, at Box Office. Management of Daniel Frohman.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way. 'Phone Circle 1308. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat., 2:30. HER COUNTRY. Herald:—"Applause, cheers and shrieks of delight." Post:—"Most effective war play seen." Special Engagement Extraordinary! GREATEST TREAT FOR CHILDREN (FROM SIX TO SIXTY) SINCE "TREASURE ISLAND." By arrangement with Charles Hopkins. TONY SARG Presents His Famous Marionettes. Every Saturday Morning at 11:15 at The Punch & Judy Theatre, Beginning Next Sat.

SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S RIOT OF MIRTH. UNDER PRESSURE. NORWORTH. West Tel. 48 Street Bryant. The Author Will Make a Few Remarks.

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6TH BIG WEEK. TARZAN OF THE APES. Last 2 Weeks. BROADWAY'S FIRST THRILL IN FIVE YEARS.

Matinee Daily, 2.30
400 Seats.....25c
400 " 50c
500 " 75c

EVENINGS, 8.30
300 Seats.....25c
300 " 50c
300 " 75c
300 " $1.00
Balance.....1.50

Broadway THEATRE AT 41ST ST. PHONE 6841 BRYANT.

Last Week—Matinee Today, 2:30—25c-50c. NAZIMOVA. IN HER SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT. REVELATION. LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42D STREET. TONIGHT 8:30, 25c to $1.00.

Lyric Thea. Commencing Sunday Night Twice Daily Thereafter. WOMAN AND THE LAW. A Dramatic Film Version of the Greatest Domestic Tragedy of the Metropolis.

RIVOLI B'way and 49 St. 20-30-50c. Loges, $1. THE SIGN INVISIBLE with Mitchell Lewis. Soloists. Pictorial and RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO 20c 30c 50c. Times Square. BILLIE BURKE in "EVE'S DAUGHTER" Review. Drew Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8880. DOROTHY DALTON in "'Flare-Up' Sal." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVE. 20-30-55c, incl. tax.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MAE MARSH in "The Beloved Traitor" TANK IN ACTION. Strand Symph. Orch.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. BELLE BENNETT, "A Soul in Trust."

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8, Puritani. Barrientos, Perini; Lazaro, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Wyzanski. Fri. at 8:15, Martha. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Podesky. Sat. at 2, Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cd., Papi. Sat., 8, (75c to $2), Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Bureldaz. Cond., Monteux. Sun. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50), Concert. Alma Gluck, soprano, Arden; Diaz. Orch. Cd., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8 (First Time), Coq d'Or. Barrientos, Sundelius, Braslau; Didur, Diaz, Bureldaz. Pantomime: Galli, Smith; Bolm, Bonfiglio, Bartik. Cond., Monteux. Preceded by Cavalleria Rusticana. Easton, Perini; Lazaro, Chalmers. Cd., Moranzoni. Thurs. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Opera Tickets. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878, 7263-7530. Seats for Galli-Curci, Mon. Mat. Subs. bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS' Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 32 St. PHONES 4138-4139-4140-9442 GREELEY. OPERA TICKETS. PHONES: Bryant 4106-9738. SEATS FOR TONIGHT AT REGULAR PRICES. NEW TICKET EXCHANGE 1419 B'way, opp. Met. Op. House.

GALLI-CURCI. SEATS ALL PARTS OF HOUSE. CARNEGIE HALL, MARCH 4TH. ALSO HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING AND METROPOLITAN. FEINBERG, 1431 Broadway, Entrance on 40th St., west of Broadway. Phone 6166-6167 Bryant.

Opera Tickets. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878, 7263-7530. Seats tonight, Puritani, Barrientos & Lazaro. Fri., Martha, Barrientos & Harrison. Sat. Mat., Mme. Sans-Gene, G. Farrar. Eve., Marouf. Box office price only. Seats GALLI-CURCI, Carnegie Hall, March 4 Mat. All opera subs. bought, sold, exchanged. Consoli, 1433 B'way (40-41 Sts.)

Opera. CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6565 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

SINGERS. Lionel Robsarte, Tenor, Assistant of Trabadelo, Paris, who taught Melba, Farrar & Constantino. Voices tried gratuitously. Hotel Woodward. Telephone Circle 2000.

METROPOLITAN OPERA.—Will sell balance of Saturday night subscription, two or four orchestra seats, splendid location. Address N. Coleman, 1133 B'way; tel. Farragut 9703.

PHILHARMONIC. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor. Carnegie Hall To-night, at 8:30, & To-morrow (Fri.) Afternoon, at 2:30. WAGNER PROGRAMME. Sunday Afternoon, March 3, at 3. Soloist HAROLD BAUER. BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3. Maggie Teyte. Song Recital. (MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.)

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Eve., Mar. 3, at 8:15. MAUDE FAY. Song Recital. Seats Now. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, 4th Concert, Sat. Ev., Mar. 2. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY. MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor. Soloist WILLEM WILLEKE, 'Cellist. Symphony, "Ilia Muromets" (New).....Gliere. Romantic Suite, Middle Ages".....Glasunov. New 'Cello Concerto.....Jeral. "Christmas Eve".....Rimsky-Korsakoff. Easter Feast in Russia.....Rachmaninoff. Seats Box Office & Tyson's. Mgt. John W. Frothingham.

Carnegie Hall, Tues., Mar. 5, at 8:15 P.M. MAX ROSEN, Violinist. LOUIS GRAVEURE, Baritone. WYNNE PYLE, Pianist. Box Office Open. 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Reserve by 'Phone. CARNEGIE HALL, 1770 CIRCLE. Humanitarian Magazine, 3140 Columbus.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 9, at 3. ONLY NEW YORK RECITAL—PABLO CASALS. Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., March 9, at 2:30. Second Violin Recital—MAX ROSEN. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones. (Steinway)

Punch & Judy Theatre, 153 W. 49th St. This Afternoon at 3. ALIX YOUNG, VIOLINIST. MYRON WHITNEY, BASS. Tickets $2.50 to $1. (War Tax 10% extra.) HELEN LOVE, 1 W. 34th St., Greeley 5340.

Aeolian Hall, To-night at 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL—ELIAS BREESKIN. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. (Kranich & Bach Piano.)

30 War Workers Farewell for France. Commander Evangeline Booth and Dr. J. H. Jowett will speak at the commissioning of one hundred and fourteen Cadets as officers of The Salvation Army and the appointment of thirty workers who go immediately to France. Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, Thursday, February 28th, AT 7:45 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE. 4th St. & 7th Av. Karno, 4 act Drama. Tel. Spring 6400. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. Special Pop. Mat. Every Tuesday, 50c & $1.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Tues. Eve., March 5, at 8:15. Only Brooklyn Recital This Season. Alma Gluck. Assisted by Sig. SALVATORE DE STEFANO, Harpist. Tickets $1 to $2.50 now at the Academy of Music.

"The Motor Car Is The World's Greatest Utility"

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW

PASSENGER CAR WEEK

February 23 to March 2

NOON TO 10:30 P. M. EXCEPT SUNDAYS. ADMISSION 25c.

MARCH 5 TO 9 COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WEEK

23 REG'T ARMORY. BEDFORD AVE., BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

PITTSBURGH SEVEN CLEANS UP SERIES WITH WANDERERS

PITTSBURGH SEVEN SKATES TO VICTORY

Wanderers Yield Again to Smoky City Rivals in Spirited Contest by Score of 6 to 3.

GAME ROUGH FROM START

Local Team Is Helpless Until the Second Period, When Spirited Rally Gains Three Goals.

Standing of the Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	8	0	1000
Boston Navy Yard	2	2	.500
Wanderers' H. C.	2	5	.286
Arena H. C.	2	7	.222

The Pittsburgh A. A. hockey seven again swept the Wanderers aside at St. Nicholas Rink last night and won by a score of 6 to 3. When the second period was more than half over, and the Pittsburgh men had the New York seven 5 to 0, the Wanderers rallied, and mainly through the individual efforts of Mickey Roach, managed to shoot three goals before time was called. Pittsburgh, however, made no desperate effort to halt the Wanderers' rally.

The game was rougher than the first contest between the rival sevens here on Monday night. The teamwork of the Pittsburgh players was not so smooth. At times last night the play became so rough that several of the players were laid out on the ice. Twice Herb Drury, the sensational Pittsburgh rover, was knocked out, one time for five minutes, but he seemed to be as hard as nails, for after each bump he came back for more.

Lamy Crovat of the Wanderers was badly hurt and had to leave the game to have a gash in his leg sewed up. Turk Smith, the Wanderer centre, was knocked out for a few minutes, but was able to resume.

The officials ruled many of the players off the ice for two-minute penalties for tripping and flooking, but that didn't stop the rough work. Madden of the Pittsburgh team was sent out of the game five minutes before the final bell for talking back to Referee McGrath. It was while the Pittsburghers had players off the ice that the Wanderers were able to stage their rally.

Drury wasn't the star of last night's game. The player who skated circles around everybody, and sent a tattoo of shots at Lewis at the New York net, was Captain Joe McCormick, whose skating and clever stick work were as neat as anything the Pittsburgh team has shown here. The Pittsburgh seven was superior to the Wanderers in every way, but it was their combination play, the quick, unexpected passing from one player to another while under full speed, and the dexterity with which they stole the puck away from the New York skaters, that made the Wanderers look slow in comparison.

McCrimmon shot the only two goals scored in the first half, the first one unaided. In the second half Drury brought forth a great cheer when he scored, and then Joe McCormick left the opposing skaters far behind when he rushed down twice in quick succession and scored two more.

Then Mickey Roach cut loose and outwitted the Pittsburghers as he carried the rubber all the way down alone. Roach carried it down again and passed it to Wellington, who scored. The third Wanderer goal came just as the whistle was blowing, Roach again doing the shooting.

The lineup and summary:

Pittsburgh, (6.)	Position.	Wanderers, (3.)
Fuller	G.	Lewis
Madden	P.	Dufresne
Nagle	C.P.	McCarthy
Drury	R.	Roach
J. McCormick	C.	Smith
J. McCormick	L.W.	Crovat
McCrimmon	R.W.	Wellington

Goals—First half: McCrimmon, for Pittsburgh, in 3:10; McCrimmon, for Pittsburgh, in 7:00. Second half: Drury, for Pittsburgh, in 7:25; J. McCormick, for Pittsburgh, in 8:35; J. McCormick, for Pittsburgh, in 10:36; Roach, for Wanderers, in 11:24; Wellington, for Wanderers, in 12:25; L. McCormick, for Pittsburgh, in 18:48; Roach, for Wanderers, in 19:30. Substitution—McKinnon for Crovat, Powers for McKinnon. Penalties—Roach, 2 minutes, for tripping; Smith, 2 minutes, for hooking; Roach, 2 minutes, for roughing; McCrimmon, 2 minutes, for hooking; Madden, put out of the game for talking back to referee. Referee—John W. McGrath, International Skating Union. Assistant Referee—Ray Bonny, Pittsburgh A. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NAVY YARD DOWNS ARENAS.

Charlestown Hockey Players Gain Second Place in Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The Charlestown Navy Yard hockey players, in a rough and tumble match with the Boston Arenas, tonight finished a 4 to 1 winner, and thus secured second place in the Amateur League standing.

Although Downing and Geran made brilliant goals for the Navy in the first half, the Charlestown boys were largely on the defensive, La Croix having fifteen difficult stops. In the second half the Navy came back strong, playing its best hockey of the Winter. Skilton made sensational rushes, scoring once on a line lift from midrink. O'Sullivan's goal, made from a pass from Nowell, was the first point counted by the Arenas in three games.

The summary:

Navy Yard, (4.)	Position.	Arena, (1.)
La Croix	G.	Storey
Howard	P.	Martin
Skilton	C.P.	Nowell
Hutchinson	R.	O'Sullivan
Downing	C.	Synnott
Shaughnessy	L.W.	Rice
Geran	R.W.	Wanamaker

Goals—Downing, (2.) Geran, Skilton, O'Sullivan. Referees—Dr. G. W. Tingley and H. Foster, Jr. Goal umpires—La Rocca and McKay. Timers—G. V. Brown and Dr. E. M. Murphy. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

EQUITABLE TRUST CO. WINS.

Beats National City Seven—Farmers' Loan and Trust Victor.

Standing of the Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Farmers' L. and T. Co.	4	1	.800
Equitable Trust	4	2	.667
National City Bank	3	3	.500
Guaranty Trust	0	5	.000

The Equitable Trust Company hockey team went into second place in the Bankers' Hockey League series by defeating the National City Bank team at the Crystal Ice Rink last night by a score of 4 to 3 in an extra period game. The teams were tied at 3 to 3 at the close of the second period and after 2 minutes 55 seconds of extra play, Fiske carried the puck down alone and shot the winning goal.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company team had an easy time defeating the Guaranty Trust Company by a score of 10 to 0 at the same rink. In the second half the Farmers scored as they pleased and shot goals in rapid succession.

The lineups and summaries of both games:

Equitable, (4.)	Position.	Nat'l City, (3.)
Thompson	G.	Hoffman
Gilson	P.	Van Sickle
Vandermark	C.P.	Savage
Caffrey	R.	Dickinson
Davis	C.	Lovejoy
Toothe	L.W.	Hilands
Fiske	R.W.	Russell

Goals—First half: Dickinson; second half: Lovejoy, Caffrey, Davis, Hilands, Fiske; extra period: Fiske. Referee—J. M. Hecker, Columbia. Assistant referee—D. H. Sparkman, U. S. N. R.

Farmers, (10.)	Position.	Guaranty, (0.)
Mayhoff	G.	Anderson
Owen	P.	Ericson
Burrows	C.P.	Russell
Myers	C.	Longnecker
Scott	L.W.	West
Keator	R.W.	Secord

Goals—First half: Burrows, Scott. Second half: Burrows, (2.) Keator, (2.) Myers, (2.) Referee—[illegible] S. N. R.

HARVARD CLUB IS BEATEN.

Loses Squash Tennis Match to Columbia by 5 to 2.

Standing of the Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Harvard	4	1	.800
Columbia	3	2	.600
Princeton	2	3	.400
Crescent A. C.	2	3	.400
Yale	2	4	.33[illegible]

The new squash tennis courts at the Columbia University Club were christened under most auspicious circumstances yesterday when the Blue and White racquet wielders defeated the Harvard Club team in a postponed match of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League, Class B tournament, by a score of 5 to 2. The victory was particularly gratifying to the Columbia Club men, for it is the first time that any Harvard Club team has been forced to bow in defeat during the present season.

The Columbia Club victors were R. H. White, R. L. Strebeigh, I. H. Cornell, H. R. Burt and H. W. Warner. For the Harvard Club A. E. Ellis and A. H. Lockett were the winners. The Harvard Club men did not go down to defeat without putting forth a keen struggle, that brought out some high quality squash tennis. Four of the seven matches were carried to three games.

The summaries:

A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club, defeated H. Kelleck, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—11; R. H. White, Columbia Club, defeated Gilbert Jones, Harvard Club, 11—15, 15—8, 15—8; A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—6; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated J. W. Lee, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—8; I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated H. S. McKee, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—13; H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, defeated R. Kuhnhart, Harvard Club, 15—9, 7—15, 15—9; H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, defeated W. S. Seamans, Harvard Club, 15—10, 10—15, 15—6.

LEHIGH CONQUERS N. Y. U.

Local Five Beaten in Extra Period by Score of 33 to 28.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 27.—It took an extra period of five minutes for Lehigh to defeat New York University here tonight, 33 to 28. The New Yorkers led practically for three-quarters of the game. Lehigh could not get together in teamwork, and although her players had many chances to score, they failed. The score at half time was 16 to 9. The New Yorkers started off the second half by adding several more points to their score before Lehigh began to wake up and turn the tide. In the extra period of play Hess and Donovan broke loose for six points, while all that New York could do was to score a goal from foul. Marin and Winchester played a remarkably good game for the visitors.

The lineup:

Lehigh, (33.)	Position.	New York, (28.)
Donovan	F.	Winchester
McCarthy	F.	Marin
Hess	C.	Becker
Wysocki	G.	Ebenfeld
Straus	G.	Gardner

Field goals—Donovan, (5.) Hess, (5.) Strauss, (2.) Wysocki, McCarthy, Savarna, Marin, (6.) Winchester, (2.) Becker, Ebenfeld, Gardner, (2.) Foul goals—Straub, (3.) Marin, (4.) Substitutions—Savaria for McCarthy. Referee—Mr. Reed. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

NEW MOON FIVE IS WINNER.

Pelham Bay Tars Are Beaten at Basket Ball by 28 to 16.

Playing an improved game in the second half the Crescent Athletic Club basket ball quintet last night defeated in decisive fashion the sailor basket ball players of the Pelham Bay Naval Reserve Training Station on the New Moon court in Brooklyn by the score of 28 to 16.

A superior brand of offensive work with excellent passing and accurate shooting gave the Crescent contingent the upper hand in the second half and they rolled up a commanding lead in points. This victory gave the New Moon quintet its twenty-third success of the season.

The lineup:

Cresc't A.C., (28.)	Position.	Pelham Bay, (16.)
Nicklas	R. F.	H. O'Boyle
Calder	L. F.	Wakefield
Austin	C.	Hofer
Butler	R. G.	Sim
Trenkman	L. G.	J. O'Boyle

Field goals—Nicklas, 5; Calder, 2; Austin, Butler, H. O'Boyle, 3. Foul goals—Calder, 5; Wakefield, 10. Substitution—For Crescent A. C., Roath for Calder. Referee—W. Lungee, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Umpire—D. Brunn, Pratt Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

FIRST DEFEAT FOR CLASON.

Military Academy Five Loses Hotly Contested Fray to Hoboken High.

Clason Point Military Academy's basket ball team suffered its first defeat of the season yesterday when it lost a stubbornly contested game to the Hoboken High School quintet by the score of 40 to 45. The contest was played on the Clason Point court and furnished close and exciting play from start to finish. It was the second meeting between the two teams and the Hoboken five avenged a defeat suffered early in the season. Previous to this meeting the Clason Point representatives had registered fourteen straight successes.

The lineup:

Hoboken, (46.)	Position.	Clason Point, (45.)
Visconti	R. F.	Cunre
Bragg	L. F.	Vergara
Tiscornia	C.	Hector
Peluso	R. G.	E. Yanaga
Fowler	L. G.	F. Yanaga

Field goals—Visconti, (6.) Bragg, Tiscornia, (7.) Peluso, Fowler, (3.) Cuneo, (2.) Vergara, (4.) Hector, (6.) E. Yanaga, F. Yanaga. Foul goals—Peluso, (2.) Fowler, (8.) Hector, (13.) Substitution—Horowitz for Fowler. Referee—Mr. Shortemeier, Clason Point M. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

TWO XAVIER QUINTETS WIN.

First and Second Teams Defeat Flushing Representatives.

Xavier High School's basket ball teams were victorious in two games yesterday against the quintets representing Flushing High School, on the Flushing court. In the contest between the first teams of both schools the Xavier players were successful by a margin of 27 to 14 and in the second team conflict an Xavier victory was registered by 21 to 18.

The lineup of the first teams:

Xavier, (27.)	Position.	Flushing, (14.)
Carney	L. F.	Atkinson
Cavanagh	R. F.	Brown
O'Connell	C.	Bello
McNally	L. G.	Appel
Coffin	R. G.	Buhl

Field goals—Carney, (2.) Cavanagh, (4.) O'Connell, (6.) McNally, Atkinson, (4.) Brown, (2.) Bello. Foul goal—Cavanagh. Referee—H. Smith. Time of halves—One of twenty and one of fifteen minutes.

EASY FOR BERKELEY FIVE.

Holds Collegiate School Scoreless in Second Half, Winning by 20 to 6.

Preventing any score by the opposition in the second half of the game, the Berkeley-Irving School basketball quintet yesterday triumphed over the Collegiate School representatives in convincing fashion by the score of 20 to 6. The contest was played on the home court and throughout the home team was outplayed. In the first half the Berkeley-Irving five was ahead by 10 to 6. Weinz led in the Berkeley-Irving offensive in the second half and enabled his team to increase its margin. He accounted for five field baskets and two free fouls.

The lineup:

Berkeley-I., (20.)	Position.	Collegiate, (6.)
Weinz	R. F.	Gillen
Levy	L. F.	Wells
Saunders	C.	Hope
Sadowsky	G.	Evans
Talnaferro	L. G.	De Sere

Field goals—Weinz, (5.) Levy, (2.) Saunders, Sadowsky, Wells. Foul goals—Weinz, (2.) Gillen, (4.) Substitutions—For Berkeley-Irving: Freedlander for Saunders, Mahtanus for Freedlander. For Collegiate: Kaufmann for De Sere. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia University. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

LIMITS PRE-SEASON WORK OF UMPIRES

National League Places Restrictions on Arbiters During Spring Training Tours.

Although the umpires of the National League will go to Southern resorts within the next couple of weeks to get into physical shape for the coming championship season, the league has placed restrictions upon the indicator holders, and they will not be permitted to umpire when and where they please as they have done in the past. No umpire will be permitted to accompany a club and umpire all of its exhibition games. In an exhibition game between clubs of the two major leagues, no National League umpire will be permitted to officiate unless there is also an American League umpire in the game.

The National League has found that when its umpires remain with one club in the South for any length of time, the other clubs get suspicious and are not backward about making accusations of favoritism against the arbitrators. The umpire, no matter how prominent he is, has no real authority to enforce discipline in an exhibition game, as he has during the league season, so there is constant friction and trouble with the players, and when a player is ejected from a game, most of them regard it as a joke. Therefore, in the interleague series of exhibition games, which will be played in the South this season, the umpires will be chosen from outside the two major league staffs.

President John K. Tener expects that the umpire staff of his league during the coming season is going to enforce discipline more rigidly than ever before. He expects them to be in the best of shape for the coming campaign, and for that reason the umpires are going South to take some light form of training. It is just as essential in the game nowadays for an umpire to be in physical condition as the player, for he has to move around so briskly to get on top of the various plays that unless he is in good trim he gets pretty well winded before a game is half over. The veterans like Hank O'Day and Bob Emslie, of course, will take no light training course, but such umpires as Ernie Quigley and Charley Moran, the new umpire, and Charley Rigler are all good athletes, and they will train just as strenuously as the players. Many of the National League arbiters will go to Hot Springs, Ark., where the Boston Red Sox and the Brooklyn clubs will train.

Slim Sallee the Higginsport (Ohio) Sheriff, who also pitches left-handed slants for the Giants, fell into line yesterday, and deserted the ranks of the holdouts. Sallee's differences about his salary for the coming season have been patched up, and his signed document reached Secretary Foster yesterday. Sallee was one of the three southpaws who pitched the Giants to a pennant last season. He won 18 games and lost 7, and ranked seventh among the pitchers on the basis of earned runs per game.

Sallee's signing saves a long trip to Higginsport for Manager McGraw, who yesterday went down to Virginia to see Davey Robertson, the Giants' right fielder. McGraw believes that Robertson will play, because every season for the last three years he was one of the last to sign his contract. It's a habit with Robertson not to sign until the training season is about to begin. Robertson has a job with the Government, being employed as an agent for the Department of Justice.

Manager McGraw will visit all his holdouts before he returns to this city. Secretary Foster stated yesterday that the club had heard from two of its players who have not signed contracts and expected that more contracts will be in the office in a day or two.

MOORE OUTPLAYS RYDER.

Defeats Western Cue Expert in Three-Cushion Match 50 to 41.

George Moore, who represents New York City in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, battled for seventy-four innings with Charles Ryder, Akron's league entrant, last night at Thum's Academy, and won by the score of 50 to 41. Moore was in poor stroke for the first sixty innings, and was trailing by 7 points, the score then being 38 to 31 in Ryder's favor.

In the next fourteen innings Moore mastered the ivories and scored 10 points to his opponent's three. Both players had a high run of 5. Ryder and Moore will play a second league game tonight.

SEVENTY NAMED FOR DERBY

Leading Three-Year-Olds Entered in Kentucky Turf Classic.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27.—Seventy nominations, embracing many of last season's crack two-year-olds, have been made for the Kentucky Derby, to be run at the Churchill Downs Spring meeting, according to the announcement today of H. C. Applegate, Secretary of the new Louisville Jockey Club.

The Derby will carry $15,000 in added money. A date will be allotted for it at the next meeting of the Kentucky State Racing Commission and probably will be early in May.

COLUMBIA QUINTET LOSES.

Cornell Five Upsets Blue and White in Fast Game, 39 to 26.

Standing of the Colleges.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	6	0	1.000
Princeton	5	2	.714
Cornell	4	3	.571
Yale	3	3	.500
Columbia	2	6	.250
Dartmouth	0	6	.000

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Cornell defeated Columbia in a fast and interesting basket ball match here tonight, winning by the score of 39 to 26. The Ithacans had to keep going at top speed all of the time to obtain the victory. Most of the scores were the result of clever basket shooting by individuals. Farrer and Latour of Columbia and Stewart and Tripp, the Cornell forwards, excelled in basket throwing.

The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Columbia.
Stewart	L.F.	Farer
Tripp	R.F.	Alexander
Karr	C.	Aebli
Allen	L.G.	Latour
Kendall	R.G.	Weinstein

Field goals—Cornell: Stewart, (5.) Tripp, (4.) Allen, (3.) Karr, (2.) Kendall, (2.) Columbia: Farer, (3.) Latour, (4.) Alexander, (2.) Aebli. Foul goals—Stewart, (7.) Latour, (2.) Substitutions—Newman for Weinstein, Horschaulas for Alexander, Kiendl for Latour. Time of periods—Twenty minutes. Referee—W. C. Hitchcock, Ithaca Y. M. C. A.

McCANDLESS CUE VICTOR.

Defeats Milburn in Class A Title Play by 300 to 283.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—The fourth game of the national amateur Class A billiard tournament at 18.2 balk line was won this afternoon by David McCandless, Jr., of Chicago. He defeated Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis by 300 to 283.

The score:

McCandless—0 0 15 1 17 1 1 7 19 4 5 12 1 16 0 11 52 0 0 3 1 0 0 3 0 1 5 1 0 20 1 5 0 10 11 10 0 12 0 6 0 3. Total—300. High run—52. Average—7 6-42.

Milburn—0 11 3 0 0 11 0 3 19 5 5 2 41 1 1 0 1 1 48 1 0 0 0 34 26 0 2 2 7 3 1 0 1 22 0 2 2 4 0 0 0 20. Total—283. High run—48. Average—6 31-42.

Playing a wonderful uphill game in the evening match, Corwin Huston of Detroit defeated Alex Elmslie of Milwaukee, by a score of 300 to 244. In the twentieth inning Elmslie led by 238 to 90.

Huston—1 12 9 0 11 0 34 0 5 1 0 1 0 1 7 3 33 4 27 4 13 0 1 10 2 0 0 0 5 38. Total—300. High run—38. Average—8 20-35.

Elmslie—22 22 22 0 21 27 3 0 0 0 11 13 0 4 6 0 11 1 11 32 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 9 7 3 7 0 2 9. Total—244. High run—32. Average—7 6-34.

FUCHS LEADS FOILSMEN.

Fencers' Club Experts Win Competition at Turn Verein.

Emil Fuchs of the Fencers' Club, with a record of three victories in the final and the same number in the second strip, last night won the junior foils fencing competition held in the New York Turn Verein.

Fuchs went through the entire competition without once tasting defeat, and throughout displayed rare form with the foils. Especially was this manifest in the final round, when the Fencers' Club fulisman disposed of Herbert A. Hirsh, a clubmate; E. S. Nickerson, A. C., and Captain Gregory Hoisington, Officers' Fencing Club, West Point, in succession.

A field of nine fencers participated in the event and furnished some of the most interesting fencing bouts that have been witnessed here during the present season. The runner-up for premier honors was Hirsh, who came through on the first strip, and in the final annexed two victories, scoring over Nickerson and Captain Hoisington. Captain Hoisington finished third with one victory in the final strip.

Those who competed were: Captain G. Hoisington, Officers' Fencing Club, West Point; Emil Fuchs, Fencers' Club; H. A. Hirsh, Fencers' Club; Paul Rosier, French Y. M. C. A.; Rudolph Stahl, French Y. M. C. A.; Louis Breslow, French Y. M. C. A.; A. C. Piene, New York A. C.; Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C. and E. S. Nickerson, New York A. C. The summaries:

First strip—Nickerson defeated Piene 5 to 3, Bresson 5 to 3; Hirsh defeated Piene 5 to 0, Bresson 5 to 3, Nickerson 5 to 4; Bresson defeated Piene 5 to 4.

Second Strip—Fuchs defeated Rosier 5 to 3, Dutcher 5 to 3, Stahl 5 to 3; Rosier defeated Dutcher 5 to 1; Captain Hoisington defeated Rosier 5 to 0; Dutcher 5 to 0, Stahl 5 to 3; Stahl defeated Dutcher 5 to 2.

Final Strip—Fuchs defeated Hirsh 5 to 3, Nickerson 5 to 2, Captain Hoisington 5 to 4; Hirsh defeated Nickerson 5 to 3, Captain Hoisington 5 to 3; Captain Hoisington defeated Nickerson 5 to 2.

Wood Injured Before Race.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 27.—Morris Wood of Long Branch, N. J., indoor ice skating champion, was injured here tonight shortly before the starting of his race with Bobby McLean of Chicago, when he fell at the Winter Garden. Physicians said that Wood's spine was hurt, but that he may be able to race McLean later this week.

MURPHY PAYS BIG PRICE FOR PACER

Veteran Horseman Purchases Oro Fino for $5,000 at Fasig-Tipton Sale.

Thomas W. Murphy, the veteran driver and horseman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., paid the highest price at the second day's session of the Fasig-Tipton mid-Winter auction at Madison Square Garden yesterday, earning this distinction for the two days the sale has been in progress. Yesterday's session marked the close of the sale. Murphy purchased the bay stallion pacer Oro Fino, bred and consigned by W. G. Durfee, and holder of the world's three-year-old record for a half-mile track. The purchase was made at a private sale, and the price was $5,000. This figure is just $100 below the price paid on the first day of the sale for Miss Harris, the six-year-old pacing mare by Peter the Great-Mary Allen, the only two-minute pacing mare in the country.

The highest price for a horse under the hammer was paid for Durfee's bay mare pacer White Sox, by Del Coronado-Subito. This animal was knocked down to W. S. Fenwick, a Canadian trotting enthusiast, for the sum of $2,775. White Sox was foaled in 1906, and it was said yesterday her new owner intends to use her for breeding purposes. In its racing career White Sox compiled a creditable record, and was adaptable to both the half-mile and mile distances. Another high-priced horse in the Durfee lot was General Villa, a bay gelding, which was bought by J. A. Kerman of this city for $700.

The horses which brought $300 or more were:

Flexina, ch. m., 13, by Flexo-Moonset, Jay Hawker; C. B. Brownley	$400
Stewart, r. g., 7, by Vassar-Daughter of Badger Boy; W. H. Leese, Brooklyn, N. Y.	360
White Sox, b. m., 10, by Del Coronado-Subito, by Steinway; W. G. Fenwick, Sussex, N. B., Canada	2,775
Manuelito, ch. s., 5, by Manrico-My Irene S., by Petigru; George Watson, Paradise Farm, Teaneck, N. J.	675
Helen Rice, br. f., 3, by Manrico-Helen Stiles, by Sydney Dillon; William Clarkson, East Orange, N. J.	450
Potrero Boy, b. g., 9, by Demonio-Potrero Girl, by Prince Lytle; George W. C. Urban, Buffalo, N. Y.	610
Lock Logan, br. g., 8, by Zolock-Effie Logan, by Durfee; D. C. Armstrong, Pocomoke City, Md.	500
Byron, bl. g., 6, by Tom Moke-Rita H., by McKinney; A. J. Purbush, Brighton, Mass.	480
Leon Ora, b. f., 3, by Copa De Oro-Leonor Mc, by McKinney; Joseph A. Kerman, Columbia Theatre, city	350
Treasure Cabadour, b. g., 5, by Carlokin-My Irene S., by Petigru; Napoleon d'Aoust, 481 Notre Dame West, Montreal, Can.	500
Kelley, b. g., 4, by Carlokin-Vela Mc-Kinney, by McKinney; E. Shoemake, New York City	360
General Villa, b. g., 8, by Copa De Oro-Annabelle L., by Hambletonian Wilkes; J. A. Kerman, New York City	700
Fiexina, ch. m., 13, by Flexo-Moonset, by Jay Hawker; Max Liebhold, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; resale	300
Dolly Guy, b. f., 2, by Guy Axworthy-Miss Dolly Hale, by Senator Hale; Daniel Buhre, New York City	425
Miss Dolly Hale, br. m., 8, by Senator Hale-Dolly Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; George Watson, Teaneck, N. J.	360
Lois Guy, ch. m., 6, by Guy Axworthy-Lois La, by Allen Lowe; George Watson, Teaneck, N. J.	600
Della Guy, ch. f., 3, by Guy Axworthy-Bingen Maid, by Bingen; S. B. Russell, Lewistown, Penn.	950
Alcy Guy, b. g., 4, by Guy Axworthy-Windrose, by Alcatraz; W. T. Crozier	800
Chestnut filly, 2, by Henry Seltzer-Lady Worthy, by Axworthy; Daniel Buhre, New York	500
Bay colt, yearling, by Guy Axworthy-Lady Henrietta, by Peter O'Donna; M. Logan, Fort Worth, Texas	1,000
Betuline, b. m., 9, by Niagara-Ka, by Kremlin; George B. Powers, Oyster Bay, N. Y.	310
Lettie Lee, b. m., 10, by Moko-Leetell, by Axtell; Willandale Farm, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	1,500
Neva Souders, b. m., 7, by Russ Bond-Geyds, by Anderson Wilkes; Napoleon d'Aoust, Montreal, Canada	600
Jenny Bombo, b. m., 7, by Bombino-Jersey Wilkes; James Tresider, Ottawa, Canada	975
Setzerwise, b. g., 5, by Henry Setzer-Nowaday, by Lookaway; C. B. Semmis, McAfee, N. J.	350
Vallette, ch. s., 18, by Mobel-Daisy McGregor, by Robert McGregor; John Jones, New York City	325
Peter Olcott, b. g., 5, by Peter the Great-Fruity Olcott, by Olcott Axworthy; Thomas H. Harper, New Brighton, S. I.	550
Russell Dewey, blk. g., 5, by Lord Dewey-Hattie Dewey, by Admiral Dewey; Herman Auth, Philadelphia	325

BOXING BILL UP TO EDGE.

Measure Permitting Eight-Round Bouts Passed by Jersey Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The Senate today passed Assemblyman Hurley's Boxing bill, which would allow eight-round bouts with eight-ounce gloves in places where liquor is not sold, under the supervision of a State Boxing Commission to be named by the Governor. The vote was 11 to 4.

Senators Pilgrim of Essex and McGlennon of Hudson urged the passage of the bill, declaring that boxing could not be considered a brutal sport in these days of war, but that on the contrary it was useful for young men. The bill has passed the House, and it is now up to the Governor.

The House today passed the Badgley bill, exempting from taxation the birthplace of former President Cleveland at Caldwell, N. J.

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COURT CALENDARS

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(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, World Bldg., 13th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity.

Case on—US L & H Corp<Safety Can, &c, Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Naturalizations.

10:30 A. M.: Altman<Bank. | 11 A. M.: Greenwald<Grocery (on trial).

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Stalker, an intst., appl., v. Daly, respon. Motion for leave to intervene granted to the extent allowing intervening brief to be filed, copies of said brief to be served on attorneys for parties herein within ten days.

Gould, resp., v. Fullerton admr., appt.—Motion for leave to intervene granted to the extent of allowing brief to be filed, copies of said brief to be served on attorneys for parties herein within three days.

Grant and ano., apts., v. Greene Consolidated Copper Co. and ano., respts.—Motion for leave to intervene granted, copies of intervening brief to be served on attorneys for parties within five days.

DAY CALENDAR—

Rothbarth<Herzfeld, Re Modkowitz.
Peo ex rel Pavilion Gas Co<Pub Serv Com.
Same ex rel Gleason<Furdy et al.
Re Loser.
Re Cornett.
Re Gwynne.
Meisel<Cent Trust Co.
Re Meisel.
Re Geiger.
Re Murphy<Sloan.
Central Trust Co<P S & N RR.
Re Rust.
Peo ex rel NY Cent<Pub Serv Com.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delaney J.—Litigated motions at 10:15 A. M.

Re Adams<Vechia.
Wolff<Holmes.
People ex rel Downs<Mosher.
Schoenfeld<Amer Clothing Mfg Assn.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Joy<Anderson Gelatine Co., Inc.
Collins<Gubelman.
Hoboken Ribbon Co<Bailey & Rt.
Bailey<Montgomery.
Geraghty<Balbone.
Re Prapper, (Schlesinger).
Hughes<Vallach.
Molina<Com Rep, &c.
Blaulus<Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Loeb<Us San Ed, &c.
Bond & Mtg Guar Co<Goebel.
Van Slue<Goodman.
Blum<Blum.
Meinhelmer<634 St Rty Co.
Bayliss<Bayliss.
Konjoitty<Rosetner.
Pierson<Cirmanot Con.
Purdy<Edelson.
Hamburger<Cohen (2.)
Rabinowitz<102 Norfolk St Co.
Barrous<Cooper.
Neff<Vandervort.
Lentchner<Lentchner.
Re Peerless Iron Wks
Knopf<Sherry.
Marcus<Dryfoos.
Wasserman<Engel.
Griffin<Wheeler.
Gen Rubber Co<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Polisk<Rhenfeld.
Rabinowitz<Oppenheim.
Couch<Kroeger Piano, Re Chappel.
Abbot<Abbott.
Joseph<Milens.
Dorfman<Harris.
NY Life Ins Co<Hickory Realty Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Chamberlain<Donohue
Woerner<Epstein.
Thayer<Bridge.
Re Oddie.
Winter<Weinstein.
Moscowitz<Moscowitz.
Greenspan<Franklin Dye Works, Inc.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Carter Co<Ellis Adding Type Co.
Burdick<Fairmont Film Corp.
Re Seventh Av.
Nugent<Gordon.
Wilmarth<Ida Soma<Brennan.
Von Obelits<Von Obelits.
Kase<Kase.
Weber<Weber.
Smith<Smith.
Gulbrandson<Gulbrandson.
Southbridge Alstrs Amuse Corp.
Met Sav Bank<Gelbwaks.
Marcus<Marcus.
Savay<Savay.
Michael<Michael.
Miller<Miller.

Preferred Causes:

Wetmore<Wetmore.
Meyer<Meyer.

General calendar:

Becker<Becker.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rosenbaum<Sarasohn.
Weber, Jr<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Epstein<Rose.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ing—Arenson<Grey.
Ing—Levine<Ginsberg.
Ing—Zorry<M Zimmerman.
Barnes<Vogel.
Gleisler<NY Rys.
Satloff<McNulty Co.
Vorob<Gen Chem Co.
Zabaldofsky<Pechter.
Nemeth<Hall & T.
Winnke<Kite.
Donahue<NY D Dock.
Perrino<CNY.
Schwartz<Friedsam.
P Buonocore<Grath
P Buonocore<same.
Cesler<Central Brewing Co of NY.
Zabinsky<Pront Cont.
A Eck<2d Av R R.
J M Eck<same.
Garbus<Weiner.
Drellach<Interstate Transp.
Cumberbatch<D, L & W RR.
Adelson<Gross.
Greenberg<Kandar.
Ehrichman<So Bklyn Ry.
Roeth<S Schmidt & Co
Reilly<NY Edis, (2.)
I K Kroslak<Belt Ln Ry.
R Kroslak<same.
E Cohen<Liggins.
S Cohen<same.
Kroslak<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Rancour<CNY.
J Jones<CNY.
J Jones<same.
Hennessy<same.
Cusemono<Barbier Asphalt Pav Co.
Zingale<Sahumann.
Nunes<Holding.
Stiling<Hart W.
Flannery<NY Rys.
Kays<CNY.
Ruggiero<Beaver.
Himes<Seligman.
Watkinson<Mueller.
Glasn<Olesl.
Dohrman<Humphreys.
Watson<NY Rys.
Lipshitz<424 St & Ry
Hoffman<Obberbach.
Buda<CNY.
Stevens<Holzwasser & Co.
O'Brien<same.
M Greenwald<Neidenberg.
L Greenwald<same.
Adler<Adriance.
Leicester<Leicester.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:

Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Wiemer<Am Fid Co.
Hess<Gods Broo-klyn Co.
Lovett<British Aluminium.
Field<Moore.
Parks Co<Di Ka Vyne Machine Co.
Wecker<Neidich P Co
Hofer<Carey.
Fisher<Biltmore Theatre Co.
McCarthy<35th St Theatre Co.
Ohtenstein<Brown-Norton Co.
Frederick Zittel & Sons<Soresi.
Southack & Ball, Jr<302 5th Av Corp.
Simonton Co<Star Crayon Mfg Co.
Shapiro<West Canada Lumber Co.

Rushford<Barse.
US Fidelity & Guar Co<Ebling.
Case on.
Varas<Varas.
Bavusi<Burns Bros.
Rothman<Goelet, (2.)
Hornstein<Lesser.
Schmitt<CNY Rys.
P Curto<Int R T.
G Curto<same.
Fitzgerald<NY Rys.
Platt<Strause.
Keiser's Vans, Inc<McMullen, S & T, Inc
Wicks<Olin J Stephens Inc.
Rolohstadt<Halstead Corp<Now Eng S S.
Gangi<same.
Como<same.
Goldwasser<Wall St Taxicab Co.
Dietz<Rap Tran Subway Const Co.
Hoehn<Wachsman.
Siegel<J Bloom Rity Corp.
Suter<Leh Val RR.
Lawrence Son & Gerrish, Inc<CNY.
Stasko<Leh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Badgsch<Pantaky.
Thomas, Foster<Piorelli.
Thomas A K G Foster<same.
Corse<Steiner.
Garcia<Ocean of Savannah.
Miller<Linch.
Murphy<Schramme.
Constantino<Watson Cont Co.
Fabre<Jones.
Rescorsky<W M Moore Inc.
McQuade<Oakland Steamboat Co.
Chaffer<Skirek.
Kats<Beanet.
Goldman<Lanigan Bros, Inc.
Cohen<Thayer.
Armento<Bernard.
Infante<Loby.
Rubenstein<Spekforsky.
Bershefsky<NY Rys.
Rubens<Town Taxi Co, Inc.
Brock<Int R T.
Creveling<D, L & W RR.
Horan<Wightman, Jr.
Jensen<B H RR.
Quigley<Cirker.
McGrath<Wm Englert Const Co, Inc.

PART V.—Finlay, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:

Ferguson<Ferguson.
Ferguson<same.
Ferguson<same.
Ferguson

ASKS FOR INQUIRY INTO DEATHS BY GAS

Health Commissioner Amster Calls on Service Board for Examination of Mains.

331 KILLED SINCE NOV. 1

Companies Say Carelessness Was the Cause—Consumers Testify to the Poor Quality Furnished to Them.

Health Commissioner Amster asked the Public Service Commission yesterday to make an examination of the mains through which the various gas companies distribute their product to the public, in order to ascertain its quality. Dr. Amster desires to discover whether the many deaths in the city from gas asphyxiation and poisoning during the last few months were due in any measure to a change in the methods of making gas or whether they were due solely, as the gas companies have said, to carelessness on the part of the consumers. If any change is made in the making of gas due to the need of the Government for toluol he wants the fact to be made known, so that care may be taken to safeguard human life.

For nearly two hours yesterday the Public Service Commission heard testimony from consumers of the gas supplied by the Bronx Gas & Electric Company. Before the inquiry is over all the methods of this company and of all other companies in the city will be investigated with especial reference to the quality of the gas supplied. Attention will also be paid to pressure and service. The investigation is the outcome of about one thousand complaints received by the commission concerning the quality and pressure of gas during the recent cold weather. The commission's Committee on Complaints, consisting of Commissioners Hervey and Kracke, went over the complaints very carefully, and decided that there were sufficient grounds for a rigid inquiry.

Between Dec. 1 and Feb. 1 320 persons died from inhaling gas, and the number of dead from the same cause between Nov. 1 and Feb. 6 was 331. There were besides more than 400 cases of gas poisoning. Since these figures were tabulated there have been many more deaths. In January the six gas companies in the city sold a trifle more than 32.43 per cent. more gas than in January, 1917. The Bronx Gas and Electric Company charges $1 per thousand cubic feet for gas, and it has an application pending before the commission for permission to charge $1.50. It is an independent company. Its President, Eugene F. Rosenquest, said during the hearing yesterday that he believed that to the company's need to increase its rate was due much of the testimony given by the witnesses against the company.

One of the witnesses was James Reynolds of 2,219 Trinity Avenue, who said that for the last four months the gas had been so bad that it was frequently impossible to read by it, that his gas heater would not work, and that the pressure was so low that a kettle of water could not be boiled on the gas range. He also complained that the gas jets frequently went out. One of the reasons given by experts for the numerous deaths was that occasionally the pressure was so low that the flame of burning jets was extinguished during the night, and that when the normal pressure was resumed the gas escaped and caused the death of persons in the room.

Other witnesses who testified were Henry Uhl, Charles Meyer, President of the East Bronx Property Owners' Association; Thomas Murray, and Mrs. Mary Walsh. The gist of the testimony was that the quality of the gas was so poor that much more of it had to be used to accomplish any results in cooking or heating, with a proportionate increase in the bills. James McCluskey, a customer of the Consolidated Gas Company, made a similar complaint about the gas service in his home.

William S. Birdsley, Chief Gas Examiner of the Board of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, testified that it was impossible to tell just where the gas mains ran under the streets, so that in making tests it could not be learned what company made the gas. The hearing will be continued next Wednesday afternoon.

FOOD PROFIT BILL PASSES.

Margin for Retailers to be Fixed by State Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—After debate the Senate today by a vote of 33 to 7 passed the Wagner bill, which empowers the State Food Control Commission to fix the margin of profit retailers should be permitted to realize on necessaries of life.

The bill was attacked by several Senators, who pronounced it an instrument that would not accomplish what was expected from it. The objectors generally held that the Federal Government was the proper agency for regulating food profits.

It's Time To Thaw Out!

Monday's back on a business basis. Fuel holidays are over. A hard winter is seemingly on the run! The country is flooded with money. Everything looks propitious for a big year ahead.

Now's the time to get out and hustle. My money is at your disposal in large or small sums at the most reasonable rates available. No binding contract to tie yourself up to. No "red tape" and strictest confidence. See me today.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Forty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,315,000, were chartered today. They include:

West Winfield Dairy Co., West Winfield, $10,000; A. J. Williams, S. T. Wheeler, C. E. Morgan, West Winfield.

Durston Gear Corp., Syracuse, $400,000; A. H. and M. H. and J. F. Durston, Syracuse.

The Bolway Co., Syracuse, sporting and athletic goods, $40,000; E. B. Powell, A. W. Fielden, F. E. Bolway, Syracuse.

Miller Avon Van Guilder Const. Co., Avon, $10,000; A. Miller, C. G. Acor, F. L. Sparks, Avon.

Lower Kahiltna Mining Co., Manhattan, $350,000; H. N. Armstrong, M. S. Mackay, H. Peters, 14 Wall St.

Kennedy Theatres, Manhattan, $100,000; A. M. Kennedy, T. Healy, C. Cole, 2,531 Broadway.

Stein, Hall & Co., Manhattan, chemicals, $2,000,000; W. S. Goldfrank, W. E. Mann, J. C. Guggenheimer, 27 William St.

Amended District Holding Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; T. W. Stoner, R. L. Weaver, M. B. McHugh, 115 Broadway.

Monroe Di Laura Van Guilder Const. Co., $10,000; Brockport, Monroe Co., M. Bell, P. and E. Di Laura, Albion.

Josiah Smith Phenyle Co., Yonkers, soaps, paints and insecticides, $25,000; H. Raynes, J. R. and F. M. Robertson, Yonkers.

Endicott Union Realty Co., Endicott, $10,000; P. J., Weingard, W. T. Appleton, L. H. Baxter, Endicott.

Village Garage, Manhattan, $15,000; H. C. and E. A. Fricke, C. H. Gerow, 37 Perry St.

Park Row Bazaar, Manhattan, novelties and mail order business, $15,000; E. A. Gersbach, W. J. Swift, D. S. Dushkind, 5 Beekman St.

Montrose Silk Mills, Manhattan, $25,000; M. N. Sammel, M. Friedlander, P. Horowitz, 516 West 184th St.

Gage Bar Lock, Manhattan, $20,000; W. A. Fee, J. H. Rhodes, E. E. Gage, 56 Morningside Av.

Simplex Building Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; C. N. Feldman, F. W. Timke, F. E. Wibel, 2,976 Decatur Av.

Acme Bed Spring Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Decommeres, C. Dreyer, M. Wyner, 1,970 Mapes Av.

Prince Knitting Mills Co., Manhattan, $75,000; W. Mintz, D. and F. Friedman, 1,845 7th Av.

Schoenholtz & Hollander, Manhattan, furs, $6,000; M. Schoenholtz, L. Hollander, D. Schwartz, 299 Broadway.

Delancey Milk and Cream Co., Manhattan, $25,000; M. and N. A. Von Son, S. Bluestone, 68 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Roxborough Holding Co., Manhattan, $250,000; B. E. Anderson, N. M. Jacobs, J. A. Wolf, 160 Broadway.

Highfield Farms Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; G. E. Reynolds, L. H. McKnight, H. R. Moody, 233 Broadway.

International Garment Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Rekstein, R. J. Neidkits, L. L. Hess, 253 West 115th St.

Frederick A. Payne, Manhattan, women's neckwear, $10,000; F. A. Payne, L. A. Krakenberg, S. Berk, 165 Lenox Av.

Hampton Roads Ship Agency, Manhattan, $10,000; H. R. Sheahan, C. F. Chute, E. Pattella, 317 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

Ralph Samuels, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $25,000; J. T. Abels, S. M. Lazarus, W. P. Riley, 2 Rector St.

S. L. Davis & Co., Manhattan, transportation and navigation, $5,000; I. L. Meister, V. Pisani, L. Cohen, Brooklyn.

New Process Die Cutting Corp., Manahattan, $100,000; E. H. Ludeman, W. L. Gallagher, T. A. Hardy, 120 Broadway.

The Nut Creamery of New York, Manhattan, $70,000; M. Roger, M. Hartung, W. P. Moran, 433 West 37th St.

Audubon Paper Stock Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. A. Engeman, W. H. Hitchcock, S. Ashe, 165 West 122d St.

The Temple Supply Co., Manhattan, costumes and emblems for religious, philosophical, and scientific organizations, $20,000; H. S. Lewis, C. H. Lindstedt, A. B. Brasard, 327 West 56th St.

Crescent Tire Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. and M. and T. E. Zisler, 710 Riverside Drive.

Fishbein & McCabe, Inc., Manhattan, leather goods, $40,000; E. M. Steindler, C. J. McCabe, R. Fishbein, 37 West 37th St.

Baroda Pearl Co., Manhattan, $100,000; M. Harris, J. Manthey, E. Blau, 730 Oakland Pl.

The Civilization Course, Manhattan, book publishing, $21,000; I. Squire, W. S. Cooley, F. W. Cloyes, Mount Vernon.

Alex J. Hamrah Co., Manhattan, laces and embroideries, $10,000; A. J. Hamrah, W. J. Karsa, E. T. Basha, 78 Washington St.

The A. Bassett Iron and Wire Works, Brooklyn, $10,000; S. Schub, E. Breight, A. Bassett, 230 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

Frederick W. Pollock & Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $50,000; R. U. Delasenha, F. W. and H. W. Pollock, 74 Broadway.

Croton Color and Chemical Co., Croton, Westchester Co., $150,000; H. P. Ihrig, E. R. Voltmer, F. C. Schmitz, 31 Union Square.

Travis Ziegler Co., Manhattan, fruits, vegetables, nuts, and candies, $90,000; M. Levy, G. J. Ziegler, E. M. Travis, 105 Park Place.

The W. J. Martin Coal Co., Freeport, $10,000; M. Blanchard, F. M. Hahn, J. A. Leve, 601 West 112th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Gulf Wrecking and Salvage Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $40,000.

L. Motchan, Brooklyn, $10,000 to $25,000.

Nurnberg Thermometer Co., Bronx, $10,000 to $25,000.

McNutt Can Sales Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

Avalon Knit Wear Co., Utica, $400,000 to $700,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

F. A. Fakes-Bisbee-Sheppard, Manhattan, to Fakes-Bisbee.

Boston-Havana Oil Corp., Del., to Havana-American Oil Corp.

AUTHORIZATION.

Keystone Lighterage and Transportation Co., New Jersey, $100,000. Representative, W. J. Campbell, 29 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dorfman & Farber, Manhattan.

Sam Elkind, Manhattan.

Outdoor World Publishing Co., Manhattan.

Bernard Glove Co., Johnstown.

Heppe Paper Box Co., Manhattan.

Obrien Sivori Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 27.—Charters filed:

American Thermostat Co., Newark, $125,000; Albert S. Bevens, Louis Hodecker, Donald W. Smith, Newark.

Quale Bottling Co. of South Jersey, Camden, $80,000; F. R. Hansell, I. C. Clow, John A. MacPeak, Camden.

Harden Feed and Grain Co., Hamburg, $25,000; Reeve Harden, Fred V. Burgher, Joseph Addis, Hamburg.

Harden Garage Co., Hamburg, $25,000; Reeve Harden, Abram B. Bude, Seeley B. Kimble, Hamburg.

Carteret Building Co., Jersey City, $100,000; Zoltan Friedman, Harry C. Jackson, New York; Anthony Michael, Jersey City.

Crescent Store Co., Williamstown, $100,000; C. Kleinhein, Howard Shoemaker, Grace Ireland, Williamstown.

Timber and Pulp Co., Jersey City, $125,000; Harry P. Coe, New York; Thomas M. Jacobson, Samuel G. Burk, Passaic.

Walter Goerke Co., dry goods, Newark, $125,000; Walter Goerke, Rudolph J. Goerke, Jr., Newark; Edmund Goerke, Jersey City.

Eff & Eff Dry Goods Co., Newark, $125,000; S. Feller, Abe Feller, Mendel Feiselber, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 27.—Charters filed:

The American Celluloz and Chemical Mfg. Co., $25,000,000; Henry Bigham, New York; Frank C. Welles, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Oscar R. Houston, Great Neck Station, N. Y.

Empire Nevada Mines Co., $3,500,000; John Bease, Jr., Harry M. McRae, George C. Finch, all of New York.

Best & Hawkins Tractor Co., $2,500,000; C. M. Himlinger, W. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, all of Wilmington.

New England Hotel Co., to carry on a general hotel business, $1,500,000; F. D. Huck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, all of Wilmington.

Texana Oil and Refining Co., $1,000,000; Claude L. Gommet, Isa Silverman, New York; Martin Zatulove, West Hoboken, N. J.

The Bell Oil and Gas Co., $2,000,000; Charles Douglis, Bernard Douglis, Samuel L. Lobell, Samuel C. Bamport, all of New York.

Pinochle Domino Co., make and sell all kinds of games, &c.; $200,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A cablegram from Consul General A. M. Thackara, Paris, says that a recent French ministerial decree prohibits the exportation of coffee, tea, and cocoa destined for the United Kingdom, British dominions, colonies, and protectorates, Belgium, Japan, Russia, and the United States.

Alexander Wendroff, who until recently was connected with The White House, El Paso, Texas, and previous to that with Baer & Lilienthal, resident buyers, of this city, has gone into the dress manufacturing business with Sydney A. Goodman, formerly with Adler & Ast. They will do business at 127 West Thirtieth Street under the name of the Acorn Dress Company.

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333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

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Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

URGE STATE TO ACT ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Politics Has Held Back Project for Eleven Years, Senate Committee Is Told.

MOVE TO BLOCK HYLAN

Enactment of Ottinger Bill Is the Way to Defeat His Opposition, Railroad Representative Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—With the present New York City Administration opposed to the enactment of the Ottinger-Adler bill, which provides for the creation of a commission of seven members to solve the New York Central West Side improvement problem, Ira A. Place, Vice President and general counsel of the railroad company, appeared before the Senate Cities Committee at a public hearing this afternoon to urge that something be done immediately to bring about an agreement under which the work of establishing the proposed new terminal may be undertaken.

The bill has been drafted as a general measure in order to eliminate the possibility of a veto by Mayor Hylan. Spokesmen for the railroad company declared before the committee that with the City Administration a factor in the situation, there would be little or no hope of a settlement of the questions involved.

"There is no reason why the plans for this improvement should not have been completed within a year after the first legislation was enacted, back in 1911," said Mr. Place. "The New York Central would then have been in a position to raise the fifty or sixty millions necessary to carry out the terminal project; now it will cost more.

"The fact is that this—a plain business proposition—has been made a football in politics for eleven long years, and there has been nothing but delay.

"Will the present Government management of railroads interfere with the west side plans?" asked Senator Argetsinger of Monroe, Chairman of the committee.

"The question would be whether the Director General regards it wise to take this thing up now in view of the large expenditure and the shortage of labor," Mr. Place replied. "But a great deal could be done right away with very little expenditure. Director General McAdoo might not oppose that, even though he has cautioned us against any new large, costly undertakings owing to financial conditions."

Edward J. McGoldrick, Assistant Corporation Counsel, representing the City of New York, said that the City Administration was opposed to the bill and insisted that the Mayor should have veto power over a bill that provided for a large expenditure of the city's money. He read a telegram from Controller Craig protesting against its passage.

Public Service Commissioner Hervey also opposed the bill. He said that powers to deal with the problem might readily be lodged in some existing body. He ridiculed the suggestion that there was no possibility of an agreement between the Public Service Commission and the present Board of Estimate and told the committee that the commission would be prepared within a very short time to make public its physical plans for the proposed terminal improvement.

R. A. McGahen, representing the Citizens' Union, opposed the bill, declaring that the Public Service Commission should be permitted to go ahead with its present plans. When these had been approved and an agreement reached it was time enough to create some new commission, if necessary, to carry them into efffect.

Richard C. Harrison of the City Club voiced the approval of that organization for the general provisions of the bill. The hearing will be continued a week from today.

NEW OWNERSHIP BILL.

Albany Hears Original Measure Did Not Satisfy Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—A new municipal ownership bill, differing in many respects from the measure already pending before the Legislature, made its appearance today in both houses with Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Donohue, Democratic floor leaders, as sponsors. The new bill will supersede the one introduced earlier in the session as part of the so-called "Hylan program." It is understood at the Capitol that the original bill was not satisfactory to William R. Hearst and that the new bill has been drafted in accordance with his views, rather than those of Mayor Hylan.

The plan proposed in the original bill for financing the acquisition by the city of public utilities by the sale of "Public Service certificates," secured only by the assets and good will of the corporation bought out by the city, has been dropped. The new bill provides for the financing of such municipal ownership deals by the sale of revenue bonds which would become a liability against the city direct.

The new bill also provides that the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate must concur in any proposition to acquire a public utility and that it must be submitted to the voters on a referendum before it can be carried out. Under the old bill, the Board of Aldermen alone took the initiative.

The bill provides that a referendum on municipal ownership proposals may be had either at a general election or at a special election which must be held on the first Tuesday in April. It applies to all cities in the State.

CONTEST ON SCHOOL LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Criticism of the State Education Department was a feature of the joint hearing this afternoon on the proposed repeal of the Township School law before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Education.

Senator Brown, Majority Leader in the Senate, opposed the repeal as asked by Governor Whitman. He asserted that there might have been mistakes, but held that repeal would set back education in the State a quarter of a century.

Mrs. Raymond T. Brown of New York City, a prominent suffragist, urged the committees not to repeal the law upless its basic principles were kept.

The forces against repeal were led by the Commissioner of Education, Dr. Finley. He admitted the township system is not ideal but said it was a long step toward the ideal. He went on:

"If there are some inequities worked by this law, let us repair them, but not tear down the structure in order to make these repairs. Let us keep the two-main fundamental features—the larger unit of taxation and the larger unit of representation."

Farmers expressed a demand for repeal through John J. Dillon, formerly Markets Commissioner.

At the opening of the hearing Speaker Sweet said that he had found among farmers a general demand for repeal. He suggested the creation of an investigating commission to study rural education needs.

Kraushaar Left $370,093.

The estate of Charles W. Kraushaar, proprietor of an art gallery at 260 Fifth Avenue, who died on Jan. 6, 1917, was appraised yesterday at $370,093, of which $214,742 was the value of the art gallery. He had stocks and bonds worth $132,169, and also owned many stocks of mining companies which were worthless. He gave $125,796 to his sister, Mrs. Helen M. Loewel, and $114,148 to his brother, John F. Kraushaar. The rest of the estate went to nephews and nieces.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

BENSON HAT CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Carl Koehler, trading as Benson Hat Co., women's and children's hats, at 15 West 36th St., by the following creditors: Searle Dailey & Co., $1,094; Dullich & Press, $88, and Maxwell L. Werner, $177. Judge Mayer has appointed Oscar Igstaedter receiver, in $500 bond.

THE FRANK MEANY CO., printers, of 20 West 18th St.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by the following creditors: Edith C. Meany, $1,000; Frank Meany, $1,450 and Dorothy Meany, $1,450. Judge Mayer has appointed Phineas Lewinson receiver, in $500 bond. Liabilities are said to be over $50,000.

ANGLIN & WALSH CO.—Isadore A. Fight has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a co-partner in the Anglin & Walsh Co., seedsmen, at 699 Gun Hill Road, with liabilities of the firm given as $3,346 and assets $8,147.

EDWARD WIRTSCHAFTER of 2,075 Daly Av. has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a member of the firm of Bernard Wirtschafter & Co., with liabilities of $6,194 and assets in hands of assignee, amount unknown.

LEO J. EPSTEIN, a salesman, at 650 West 178d St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,606 and no assets.

WALTER KOENIG, furs, at 164 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $182,248, the principal items of which are: Secured claims, $58,213; unsecured claims, $92,288, and notes, bills, &c., $29,334, and assets of $98,169, of which $84,211 is represented by stock, $38,234 by other personal property, &c., and $25,910 by debts due on open account. Among the largest creditors who are secured are Funsten Brothers, $18,446; I. Blumberg, $10,737, and Huguenot Trust Company, $10,557.

KIMBALL & ROOSA.—Francis H. Kimball and Frederick H. Roosa have filed schedules in bankruptcy individually and as Kimball & Roosa, architects at 71 Broadway. The firm's liabilities are $16,904 and no assets; Kimball's individual liabilities are given as $56,815 and no assets; Roosa's individual schedules show no liabilities or assets.

Judge Mayer has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Richard Roth.
Leopold Lebal.
Harold L. Ward.
Julia A. Flynn.
George Wilkinson.
Nathan Brown.
H. & T. Salinsky.
Joseph A. Robertson.
Edward I. Munsterman.
Henry J. Roe.
Moses G. Hubbard.
Louis Schonfeld.

F. OSCHMANN'S SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against F. Oschmann's Sons by the following: Theodore Geverenz, $516; William Oschmann, $1,000.

J. KAPLAN & SON.—Jacob and Abraham Kaplan, doing business as J. Kaplan & Son, 80 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,030 and assets of $1,740.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—James B. Reany, a hotel keeper of Exposition Park, Crafford County, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $26,027 and assets valued at $27,825.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Power, Smith & Moran, grocers, of Syracuse, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $21,806 and assets of $20,236.

William D. Jones and Irving F. Jones, doing business in Utica as the Jones Oyster House and W. D. Jones & Son, filed a bankruptcy petition, with liabilities of $21,517 and assets of $12,259.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Apartment House Appliance Co. and Siegfried Leschinar—Chelsea Exchange Bank $2,541.01
Aldrich, Llewellyn M.—S. Greenspan... 124.26
Barnett, Samuel—M. L. Shaine..... 256.16
Bolognese, Raffaele—M. J. Jennings... 133.00
Becker, Benj., gdn.—City of N. Y., costs 106.50
Beal, Moses—Story & Clark Piano Co... 227.25
Borrelli, Giro—L. Farievitch..... 666.81
Brown, Franklin, Jr.; William Redmond Cross—Otto J. Thomen, John F. B. Mitchell, Warren S. Jarvis, and Frederick R. Sears, Jr.—L. Perera, costs.. 115.70
Beck, Joseph—Only Shirt Co., costs.... 501.22
Clark, Joseph—L. Meyerson..... 248.45
Coos, Charles—Matthew Wilson Co.... 180.67
Constantin, Plantali—B. Fawcett..... 104.53
Doggett, Stanley—Seydel Mfg. Co.... 9,579.70
Eisenberg, Joseph—D. A. Trotta..... 922.97
Eminent Features Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co..... 204.47
Emma Sloter—T. J. Maginnis..... 319.71
F. S. Loewenthal—L. Washington.... 2,583.93
Gardner, Arthur—E. V. Fowler, Jr... 1,133.61
Granville, Bernard—J. F. Pruden..... 398.95
Goodman, Moses—Warner & Prankard. 374.15
Green, Walter J.; J. De Puyster Lynch, and Benjamin Adriance—M. O. Terry..... 26,688.84
Horwits, Hyman—J. Levine et al.... 5,598.86
Hanifin, William P., and James Garlan—N. Y. Edison Co..... 437.82
Hafter, John H., and John W. Fuller—E. V. Harman..... 148.70
Haley-Hammond Co.—J. Star..... 3,911.88
Harary, David—I. Siegel et al..... 161.91
Hill, William C.—M. Stevens..... 2,726.37
Jensen, Gustave, and William Gorres—Hostetter Co..... 120.20
Jeffries, Noila, by guardian — Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs..... 152.33
Kleppner, Caroline—South Brooklyn Ry. Co., costs 123.48
Kraushaar, Edwin E.—F. Gottfried.. 2,606.85
Kotzka, Joseph, and Aaron Rothschild—M. Steinberg et al..... 153.51
Kolarsik, John—Salta Textile Mfg. Co. 109.90
Lazarovich, Max—People, &c..... 200.00
Lipper, Ignatz—Same 200.00
Lang, Rudolph — Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs..... 116.45
Liftchild, Eugene—I. J. Ketchum et al., costs 103.60
Levitt, Philip—F. W. Dodge Co..... 178.45
Lubie, Lillian—M. Hershkovitz..... 254.52
Linder, Gregory—H. W. Gennerich.... 745.92
Litteras, Juan A.—New York Military Academy 282.00
Manzolino, Domenick—M. Cotton, costs. 109.19
Mont. Robert R.—C. T. Thomas..... 248.22
Moerlbach Sales Co.—B. L. Deverarux.. 166.12
Mutual Fuel Corp.—Chatham & Phenix National Bank of City of New York.. 3,078.97
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.—C. W. Carlstrom 5,615.98
Moverman, Maurice—State Bank..... 118.63
Marsching, Robert L.—H. C. Manheim.. 198.87
McKeogh, John T. J.—C. H. Denton... 156.61
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—M. E. Brown. 800.19
Milz, Walter E. E.—D. Pollack..... 2,960.95
New York Railways Co.—M. Yudin..... 500.00
Same—M. Yudin 5,226.15
Prudential Ins. Co. of America—S. Harris 1,172.14
Plaza Cont. Co.—Colonial Sand & Stone Co..... 526.50
Peters, Elizabeth—A. Blalie 107.50
Pareti, Lorenzo C.—M. Pareti 1,595.43
Ratowsky, Bernard, and Kassel Simon—M. M. Kearney 1,984.84
Reinach, Gus K.—Windsor Costume Co. costs 108.70
Ross, Evelyn, and Frank Iula—People, &c. 200.00
Rosenthal, Chas. M.—G. Ogle..... 2,829.61
Riva, Grace R.—H. V. M. Hannis, Jr., et al 400.92
Raine, Jennie E.—G. W. Sessions.... 3,378.96
Spiejer, Max—Barthfield Realty Co.. 112.90
Slosson, Harrison T.—G. C. Swedburg. 539.24
St. George Realty & Const. Co.—L. Cioffi et al 792.92
Sengers, Wm. E.—F. W. Herter Co.... 477.55
Schoemees, John T.—B. McKeown... 150.00
Stillman, Robert M.—A. B. Leach & Co. 708.99
Steffen, Paul—W. Thomfordc..... 1,249.59
Snelling, Georgia—New York Edison Co. 370.92
Strassmeister, Bertha—Union Ry. Co. of New York, costs..... 121.69
Taylor, Lacy C.—D., L. & W. R. R. Co., costs 107.10
Thurnauer, Otto—B. Altman & Co.... 113.24
Vatier, Ernest—E. N. Hall..... 163.20
Van Der Veer, Ferdinand P.—W. Thiele 1,270.08
Wolfe, Henry (B. Brachfield)—M. Blumberg 406.17
Wallace, Gordon H.—H. R. Reynolds... 767.16
Weitman, Sam—H. Weissman..... 105.65

In Bronx County.

Bronstein, David—C. D. Graff..... $33.88
C. K. Realty Co. and Patrick L. Heaney—G. Dalker 4,401.09
Darling Bread Co.—A. Rosenberg..... 149.78
Fischer-Collins Stevedoring Co. —J. Schnurmacher 112.45
Kraushar, Edwin E.—F. Gottfried.... 2,606.85
Loewenthal—L. Washington..... 2,583.93
Lyttle, Samuel, and Lyttle Const. Co.—N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co..... 3,119.98
Monds, Mary—M. Kaufman et al..... 306.65
Mehan, James F., and 1,930 Unlimited Av. Corp.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. 2,082.81
Prisco, Joseph, and Louis Valiani—H. T. Schachne 124.98
Romer, Alexander—S. Fields..... 120.84
Solomonowitz, Harry—C. D. Graff.... 114.91
Weiss, William Gottlieb—L. A. Weiss... 50.75
Weinstein, Abraham—S. Sawitch..... 81.72
Williams, Fred W.—G. D. Hayes..... 4,612.52

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Friedman, Ignats—N. Tomkin, Feb. 19, 1918 ..... $170.40
Peany, Cora L.—T. Keane, Dec. 13, 1917 ..... 362.00
Terelli, August—H. L. Daarnheim et al., Feb. 18, 1918, canceled..... 11,628.00
Stafford, Bartholomew L.—H. Spielberg, Dec. 5, 1917..... 5,000.00
McCormick, Robert C.—A. C. Wasterling, May 20, 1913..... 5,204.49
Hempstead Terrace Corp.—H. Olson, Oct. 23, 1917..... 881.89
Walker, Joseph, Jr., and Mary R. Washburn—D. C. McCormick, Nov. 27, 1917 ..... 120.80
Same—same, Nov. 29, 1916..... 18,948.93
Dellis, Joseph, and Natl. Surety Co.—People, &c., Jan. 9, 1918..... 1,000.00
Levine, Hyman—People, &c., Dec. 15, 1916, vacated 881.58
La Porcelaine Limousine—H. F. Wolff et al., Jan. 19, 1918..... 4,502.60
Carroll, J. Pratt—F. Cuomo et al., Jan. 24, 1918 ..... 532.00
Kyle, Arthur C.—Dood, Mead & Co., Feb. 5, 1918..... 194.05
Taylor, G. C.—S. Sartis, Feb. 25, 1918 ..... 1,938.08

Bronx County.

B. & B. Const. Co., Vito Bosco, and Guerino Baldi—C. A. Pape, July 19, 1916 ..... 100.07

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ALBANY, N. Y.—Horton & Ware; E. H. Ware, china, silverware; Continental.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Bittner, Hunsicker Co.; H. C. Hunsicker, notions; J. F. Hunsicker, hosiery, underwear; Breslin.
ATLANTA—Allen M. Pierce Co.; A. Pierce, haberdashery; McAlpin.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Shapiro & Louis; M. Louis, furs; Wallick's.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; A. H. McClure, men's clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecaslin & Co.; H. B. Mecaslin, cloaks; 379 B'way; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Rosenblum & Levy; S. Levy, shirts; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblenz Co.; Miss F. Budnick, gloves; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; I. Barr, rugs; 1,239 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz & Co.; C. Katz, umbrellas, parasols; 1,270 Broadway, New Strand.
BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; D. L. Greif, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. & L. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, waist, dress materials; 1,182 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; 3 W. 27th.
BALTIMORE—M. Wits & Co.; M. Wits, cotton piece goods; Latham.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. E. Ward, ready-to-wear; Marie Antoinette.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss McGrail, coats, suits; basement; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—M. Goldman & Co.; E. Goldman, duck clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Hahn, waists; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. F. Dalton, sweaters; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Mr. Black, Summer furs; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—T. W. Brigham; coats, suits; Grand.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, toilet goods, ribbons; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Talbot's Buy Store; A. J. Patch, boys' clothing, children's wear; Albert.
BOSTON—Levy Dept. Store; I. Levy, ready-to-wear; Continental.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss M. E. Knight, girls' clothing, basement; F. J. Hilton, white goods, aprons, basement; E. A. Crawford, flannels; 483 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; H. J. Godfrey, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; H. D. Johnson, boys' clothing; J. D. Granfield, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces; Miss Prindey, women's wear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; C. Tagg, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.; Brostell.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Treat, art goods; Miss L. Yaekel, ribbons; 3 W. 37th.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—Ettelson Co.; M. Ettelson, furn. goods, clothing; Albert.
CHICAGO—T. Ascher & Co.; M. A. Caspary, piece goods, ribbons; 320 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dolnig, woolens, men's ready-to-wear clothing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; Miss E. Gravestock, ladies' gloves; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. J. Russell, silverware, cutlery; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; J. J. Seehof, millinery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Catalogue House; H. Phillipsborn, Mr. Widron, furs, 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; M. Stone, jewelry, leather goods; 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Abe Bloch Co.; J. Bloch, piece goods; 229 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Brown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; G. A. Kline, untrimmed hats; 37 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—Brownell, King & Co.; C. A. Dolan, men's clothing; 16

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move to Higher Levels and React—Steel Industry Regaining Momentum.

After displaying further strength in the early hours the stock list suffered a reaction in the late afternoon yesterday, which considerably reduced the gains of many issues and left some of the active industrials with small losses on the day's turnover. The rails acted better than the industrials, but they have not been popular with the professional element which has been guiding the advance in the war order stocks. Trading was on a more active scale, and sentiment favorable to a continuation of the movement which made such headway on Tuesday until chilled by a rise in call money rates in the afternoon. Most of yesterday's loans were made at 5½ per cent., though some money was put out earlier at 4 per cent.

The steel issues suffered from the reaction after displaying every evidence of strength on the reported improvement in conditions in the trade. Steel common closed nearly 2 points under its best price of the day, with Crucible exactly 2 points lower and Republic 1½ lower. Most industrial stocks ended the session at their lowest figures. Particular interest was attracted yesterday by a wide swing in American Car and Foundry, ending in a substantial gain, and in Mexican Petroleum. Entry of new interests at the higher levels gave traders an opportunity to realize on the advance of the past few days, which they were quick to seize.

The improvement in the iron and steel works' operation has been more rapid than any one expected under the helpful influence of mild weather. The Steel Corporation is nearly back to normal, though some of the smaller companies are still suffering from a shortage of coke, which is retarding their operations. The Iron Age reports that steel producers, bearing in mind adverse conditions under which they have struggled, are now asking for stabilized prices over a period of six to nine months in place of the three months' arrangement previously made. The Iron Trade Review estimates that fully three-quarters of the steel now being produced is consumed by Government requirements.

The opening of subscriptions for the first lot of $500,000,000 of 4½ per cent. Treasury certificates brought a prompt response from banks in the New York district, which took approximately $100,000,000, or half the district's quota, on the first day. Investment circles are still feeling the effects of widespread uncertainty over Mr. McAdoo's plans for the next loan, with discussion still going on as to the probable term of the next offering and the privilege of conversion for the earlier issues. The second 4s were again quite active yesterday and weaker, closing at 96.60.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Money in Increased Demand and Discounts Are Quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Money was in increased demand today. Discounts were quiet.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and almost featureless. A few kaffirs, copper mines, and oil shares received attention at steady prices. Russian funds were a shade harder, but Russian mines were easy. Gilt-edged securities maintained their levels without increased business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5½	Renewals	5½
Low	4	Last	4½

Time Loans.

Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5%
4 to 6 months	5%@6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.72	5.72	5.72	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	—.00⅛

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4.8665 London	$4.7530	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅜
5.1826 Paris	5.72⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.69⅞
China—				
Hongkong	71.25	71.50	71.50	71.75
Peking	110.23	110.50	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	103.25	103.50	103.50	103.75
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	44.75	45.25	45.25	45.50
32.44 India—				
Bombay	34.50	34.75	34.75	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75	34.75	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.76	8.74⅛	8.74⅛	8.73⅞
49.85 Japan—				
Kobe	51.75	51.875	51.875	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	51.875	51.875	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	49.875	50.00	50.00	50.125
51.46 Russia	18.00	18.25	18.25	18.50
20.80 Scandinavia—				
Stockholm	31.75	32.25	32.25	32.75
Copenhagen	30.125	30.625	30.625	31.125
Christiania	30.375	30.875	30.875	31.375
19.30 Spain	24.18	24.25	24.25	24.32
South America—				
84.42 Rio	25.81	25.91	25.91	25.97
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.94	44.04	44.04	44.14
5.1826 Switzerland	4.51⅛	4.49¼	4.49¼	4.48⅞

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅛	$4.71⅜	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $560,165,990; balance, $47,900,078; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $6,189,300; Federal Reserve credit balance, $23,742,157.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.3125@$10.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¼d, unchanged; in New York, 85⅛c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
A. B. Kirschbaum	1	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Am. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Black, V. G. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Chandler Motor	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Childs Co	1½	Q	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 11	Mar. 1
Comp.-Tab.-Rec.	1½	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 25
Continental Can	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Dom. Glass pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Du Pont de N.	4½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 10
Federal Sugar Ref.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Indian Refining	3		Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Interboro R. T.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Interboro Consol. pf	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
La Belle Iron Works	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do	2		Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Do pf.	2	Ex	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Line Air Prod.	2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Montana Power	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Pett.-Mull. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do 2d pf.	1¾	—	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Ry Steel Springs	1¼	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
South. Penn. Oil	3	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 8
S. W. Penn. P. L.	3	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Subway Realty	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Union Carbide	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Worth. Pump pf. A	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do pf. B	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.35	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	7.90	8.10	7.90	8.10
Antimony	13.37½	13.62½	13.37½	13.62½
Quicksilver	$115.00		$115.00	
Aluminium	*37.00	39.00	*37.00	39.00
Platinum, No. 2A		34.25		34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	318	0	0	318	0	0
Tin, futures	314	0	0	314	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	725,692	392,398	758,298
Year to date	24,171,442	80,049,906	28,898,470

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chgs.
13¼	13⅝	400	Advance Rumely	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
29	30½	800	Advance Rumely pf	30	30½	29½	29½	— ½
1⅝	1¾	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	2¼	300	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
26	28½	5,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
83⅜	83⅞	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	26⅞	27	26	26	— ⅛
41	41⅛	4,200	Am. Can	82⅛	84	82½	82⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	9,000	Am. Car & Foundry	41¼	42¾	41	41	+ ⅜
31½	32	200	Am. Cotton Oil	74½	77⅞	73⅝	76⅝	+ 2¼
13⅜	13⅞	400	Am. H. & Leather	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
61⅞	62¼	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	14	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
54½	55	700	Am. International	62⅛	63	62⅜	62⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	52¾	1,900	Am. Linseed	51⅝	52½	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
73½	74½	100	Am. Linseed pf	52½	52⅝	52½	52½	+ ½
66⅜	66⅝	11,200	Am. Locomotive	74½	74½	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
90	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	66¼	68	66¼	66¼	...
10	12⅜	200	Am. Malting	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
49¼	50	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	17,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
106	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅝
65¼	66	400	Am. Steel Fdries	106	106	106	106	...
106	107	700	Am. Sugar Ref	68⅜	68⅝	66	66	+ 1
101½	101⅝	19,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	103	108	107	107	— ⅛
107	108	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	94⅝	95¼	91	91⅛	— 3⅛
162	165	200	Am. Tobacco	107⅞	108¼	107½	108	+ 1
54½	54½	1,000	Am. Woolen	164	164	164	164	— 2
25½	26	200	Am. Writing P. pf	54⅛	54½	54	54¼	+ ⅛
15½	16	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
63¾	64	8,300	Anaconda Copper	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
12	13	100	Asso. Dry Goods	64⅝	65	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
84⅜	86	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ 2⅜
81½	82	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	86¼	86¾	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
113½	114½	3,600	At. Gulf & West I.	82	82	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	75,100	Baldwin Loco	114⅝	116	114	116	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	7,800	Baltimore & Ohio	78⅝	80¼	77¼	77⅝	— 1⅝
101	...	100	Barrett Co. pf	52⅛	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
81	83	400	Bethlehem Steel	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
80	80½	84,500	Beth. Steel, class B	83½	83½	82	82	+ ⅛
101⅜	101⅝	1,400	Beth. Steel & p. c.pf	82	82⅜	80	80	— 1½
24½	25	100	Booth Fisheries	101¼	101⅝	101½	101½	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅞	1,400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	25	25	25	25	...
39⅜	39½	50	Do., odd lot	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
110¾	110⅞	500	Burns Brothers	38½	39½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
19¾	19¾	500	Butte Cop. & Zinc	119¾	119¾	119	119¼	— ¼
20	20⅛	300	Butte & Superior	97	97	97	97	...
69¼	69¾	300	California Packing	20¼	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
16⅛	17¼	500	California Petrol	39	39¾	38	39¾	+ ⅛
47	48	300	California Pet. pf	17	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
61	79	100	Calumet & Arizona	47	47	47	47	+ 1
146¾	147	400	Canadian Pacific	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
11½	12	13,000	Central Leather Co	148¾	148¾	146¾	146¾	— ⅛
31⅞	32	1,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop	72¼	73⅝	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
89	91	5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅞	82	81⅜	82	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	6,700	Chicago Great West.	94	94	90	90	— ⅜
20¼	21	400	Chi. Great West. pf	55	56	55	55¾	+ ⅛
28¾	30¼	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
70¾	70⅞	2,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	40	40⅜	38⅞	38⅞	— 1⅛
93½	94½	400	Chi. & Northwest	71	71⅞	70⅝	70½	...
20⅞	21¼	1,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
64⅝	65½	1,800	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c.pf	21¼	21¾	21	21	+ ⅛
54⅝	55½	100	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
13⅝	16⅞	100	Chile Copper	55⅞	56	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	43½	500	Chino Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	22	100	Col. & Southern	39⅜	39⅝	39	39½	— ⅛
33⅞	34	100	Columbia Gas & El	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
90	92	300	Consolidated Gas	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
72	73¾	1,300	Continental Can	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	4,700	Corn Products Ref	70	74	70	73	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	21,400	Crucible Steel	34	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	32⅞	6,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	65	68⅛	64½	64½	— ⅛
85	85	550	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	32¼	33⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
93	94	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	82	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
111	111½	100	Delaware & Hud	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
39½	40	4,000	Distillers' Secur	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ 1⅛
27	27½	200	Elk Horn Coal	40⅜	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	3,500	Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25¾	26	2,400	Erie 1st pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
36	36¼	300	Gaston, W. & W	36	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
142	142½	1,600	General Electric	145	148¾	142½	142½	— ⅛
119¾	120¼	9,000	General Motors	122¼	123½	120	120	— 2
83¼	84½	100	General Motors pf	53½	83½	83½	83½	...
43	44	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42⅞	44⅝	42⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
75	77	100	Granby Consol	77	77	77	77	+ 1
91⅞	92	900	Great Northern pf	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92	+ ⅛
28⅝	29¼	3,500	G. N. ctfs. for C. P.	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	400	Haskell & Barker	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
43	44½	1,100	Inspiration Copper	43¼	44¼	43¼	44¼	+ ⅛
84	86	400	Interboro Consol	46¾	48⅜	46	46	— 2
18,300	18,300		Int. Mer. Marine	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
30,700	31		Int. Mer. Marine pf	29⅞	31	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
21,330	21½		Int. Nickel	99⅝	100⅞	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
1,550	1,550		Int. Paper	28½	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
100	101		Int. Salt	30	31½	30	31½	+ 1½
200	200		Island Creek Con	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ 1½
1,000	1,000		Kansas City South	60	60	60	60	...
800	800		Kelly Spring Tire	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
12	12		Kennecott Copper	45	45	45	45	...
1,200	1,200		Kings Co. E. L. & P	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
200	200		Lackawanna Steel	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
100	100		Lee Rubber & Tire	78⅛	78⅝	77	77	...
100	100		Lehigh Valley	16	16	16	16	...
400	400		Loose-Wiles Biscuit	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
100	100		Louis. & Nash	22	22½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
800	800		Maxwell Motors	113	113	113	113	— ⅛
49,800	49,800		Mexican Petroleum	29	29	28	28	...
300	300		Miami Copper	94¼	98¼	94½	94½	+ 2⅝
1,100	1,100		Midvale Steel	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
100	100		Mo., Kan. & Texas	45¼	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
2,700	2,700		Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
700	700		Missouri Pacific pf	23½	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
4,000	4,000		Nat. Cond. & Cable	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	51⅛	+ 1⅛
400	400		Nat. Enam. & St	15⅞	15⅞	15	15	— ⅜
2,100	2,100		Nevada Con. Cop	52⅜	53⅜	51¾	51¾	— 1⅛
2,700	2,700		N. Y. Air Brake	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛
300	300		N. Y. Central	138	138	135½	136	— 1
1,300	1,300		N. Y. N. H. & H	72	72⅜	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
1,000	1,000		Norfolk & Western	104⅞	106¼	104⅞	105⅝	+ 1⅛
3,700	3,700		Northern Pacific	85⅜	85⅞	85⅛	85⅜	+ ⅛
1,700	1,700		Ohio Cities Gas	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
200	200		Pacific Mail	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
1,600	1,600		Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf	30	30	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
100	100		Penn. R. R	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
600	600		People's Gas, Chi	45	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
300	300		Pere Marquette	47⅜	48	47⅛	48	— ⅛
400	400		Philadelphia Co	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
2,700	2,700		Pierce-Arrow	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
3,600	3,600		Pittsburgh Coal	41¼	41¼	41	41	+ ⅛
400	400		Pittsburgh Coal pf	57¼	58¼	57	57	— ⅛
1,100	1,100		Pitts. & West Va	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
200	200		Pressed Steel Car	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
100	100		Pressed Steel Car pf	61	62¼	61	61½	— ⅛
100	100		Public Service N. J	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— 1⅛
200	200		Pullman Co	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
2,700	2,700		Railway Steel Sp	115	115¼	115	115¼	+ ⅛
800	800		Ray Con. Copper	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	54⅜	— 1⅛
13,800	13,800		Reading	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
3,500	3,500		Rep. Iron & Steel	77½	78¼	77½	77½	— ⅛
100	100		Rep. Iron & S. pf	70⅜	80	78½	78½	...
4,400	4,400		Royal Dutch f. r	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
800	800		Saxon Motor	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76¼	+ 1⅛
100	100		Seab. Air Line pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
200	200		Shattuck-Arizona	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
9,600	9,600		Sinclair Oil Refin	17	17	17	17	— 1
400	400		Sloss-S. Steel & I	35¾	36⅜	35	35⅝	— ⅛
4,500	4,500		Southern Pacific	52	52	52	52	+ 1½
7,800	7,800		Southern Railway	88⅜	88⅝	87⅞	88	...
900	900		Southern Ry. pf	24¼	24¾	24	24	...
30,600	30,600		Studebaker Co	58½	59⅜	58½	58½	— ⅛
200	200		Stutz Motor	51	51¾	47½	47½	— 3½
300	300		Superior Steel	44¼	44¾	44¼	44½	— ⅛
700	700		Tenn. C. & C	44¼	44¾	37	36⅝	— ⅛
5,500	5,500		Texas Co	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
10,600	10,600		Third Avenue	153⅞	154½	152	153	+ ⅛
100	100		Tobacco Products	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
100	100		Tobacco Prod. pf	56⅛	56⅛	54¼	54¼	— 1¾
100	100		Transue & Wms	90	90	90	90	...
100	100		Twin City R. T	40	40	40	40	...
5,900	5,900		Union Pacific	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
9,400	9,400		United Alloy Steel	122¾	123½	122½	122½	+ ⅛
100	100		United Cigar Stores	119¾	120¼	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
300	300		United Fruit	94¾	94¾	90¾	91⅛	— 4⅛
100	100		United Rys. Invest	127	127	127	127	...
100	100		United Rys. Inv. pf	63	64	63	63	...
100	100		U. S. C. I. P. & F	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
100	100		U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
3,700	3,700		U. S. Indus. Alco	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ 1⅛
200	200		U. S. Rubber	122	124⅝	121½	121½	— 1⅛
200	200		U. S. Rub. 1st pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
18,300	18,300		U. S. Sm., R. & M	101¼	101¼	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
30,700	30,700		U. S. Steel	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
21,330	21,330		U. S. Steel pf	97⅝	98	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
1,550	1,550		Utah Copper	110¼	110¾	110¼	110⅝	— ⅛
100	100		Va.-Car. Chemical	83⅛	83½	82½	82⅝	— 1
1,000	1,000		Va. Iron, Coal & C	41	41	41	41	...
700	700		Wabash	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
400	400		Wabash pf. A	37	38	37	37	...
3,600	3,600		Wabash pf. B	42⅜	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛	+ ⅛
100	100		Western Maryland	23	23½	23	23	...
700	700		Western Union Tel	16¼	17⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
800	800		Westingh. E. & M	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
700	700		Wheeling & L. E	42¼	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
300	300		Wheel. & L. E. pf	10	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
600	600		White Motors	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¼	— 2⅛
5,900	5,900		Wilson & Co	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
100	100		Willys-Overland	56	56	54⅝	54⅝	— 1⅜
500	500		Wisconsin Central	19	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— 1⅛
62	63	100	Worthington Pump	37¼	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
			Worth. Pump pf. B	42¼	42¼	41	41	— ⅛
				62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛

BOSTON CURB.

Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer Oil	12	Iron Cap	19	19¼
Bay S Gas	7	Ver Verde	70	80
Begole	75	La Rose	30	35
Bingham M	9	Majestic	22	32
Black Hawk	97	Mex Met	45	48
Bohemia	85	Mol Tung	4	6
Boston Ely	70	New Baltic	95	1¼
Bost & Mont	67	Nat Z & L	32	37
Bost & L	12	N Cornelia	16½	16⅝
Bost & A	1	Nev Doug	95	1¼
Calaveras	1	Nixon Nev	1⅛	1⅜
Crown Res	18	Oneco	20	30
Con Aris	1⅞	Onond

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M'GARRAH OPPOSES INCREASED INTEREST

Head of Mechanics and Metals Bank in Accord with Gov. Harding's Views.

DOUBTS WISDOM OF MOVE

Fears Danger of Unsettlement as Result of General Adoption of Higher Rates on Deposits.

The statement of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board disapproving the policy of increasing the interest rate paid on bank deposit balances attracted yesterday a great deal of attention in banking circles, where that subject has been widely discussed ever since several institutions decided to pay to their out-of-town banking correspondents interest at a rate higher than the old-established 2 per cent. Bankers regretted, however, that Governor Harding had failed to specify whether he was referring to all bank accounts—banking, mercantile, and personal—when criticising the practice, or whether he had only bank accounts in mind. The New York City banks which have advanced rates have done so only in case of bank deposits, and have not extended the practice to their mercantile customers, and they agree with Governor Harding that it would be undesirable to make any change at this time in respect to such interest payments.

As regards the interest paid on balances of banks, there is a difference of opinion among bankers as to the propriety and wisdom of paying more than 2 per cent., and of course the institutions which still adhere to the 2 per cent. rate were pleased that an official of the Federal Reserve Board had come to their support.

While in some instances the rate has been increased to 2½ or 3 per cent. to attract business—an incident of competition—in the case of important institutions the step was resorted to for no such purpose, the action being actuated by a desire to deal fairly with their correspondents and of giving them what they are believed to be entitled to. It was pointed out that the increase in the rate from 2 to 2½ per cent. was the natural and proper development in the readjustment of the relationship of out-of-town banks to their New York depositaries following the changes that have been brought about following the establishment of the Federal Reserve system.

Explain Rise on Two Grounds.

The advance in the rate from 2 to 2½ per cent. is explained on two grounds:

First, it is pointed out that under the old system banks in this and other central Reserve cities were required to maintain reserves of 25 per cent., while now the law calls for only 13 per cent., and in view of this reduction the "loanable funds" of a $1,000,000 deposit now aggregate $870,000, compared with $750,000 under the old law. That being the case, the New York bank can use for the purposes of investment $120,000 more than it could formerly, and consequently, as a matter of justice, the out-of-town bank should be entitled to extra compensation, which in reality amounts to about one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Secondly, it is pointed out that, while under the old banking system New York institutions were obliged to loan out a large part of their loanable funds on call, such demand loans constituting a so-called secondary reserve, at present the rediscounting facilities of the Federal Reserve system supply the necessary secondary reserve, and consequently there is no occasion for banks carrying a heavy line of call loans. This is emphasized for the reason that in normal times call loans command lower rates than any other form of loans, and naturally this fact had to be taken into consideration when the banks fixed the 2 per cent. rate. At present the minimum rate at which banks make loans or investments is considerably in excess of the old call money rate. Before the establishment of the Reserve Banks call loans were made at as low as 1½ and 2 per cent., while at present banks hardly make commitments yielding less than 5½ or 6 per cent., excepting purchase of certificates of indebtedness.

The arguments advanced in favor of an increased rate do not take into consideration the present extraordinary conditions, but are merely based on the changes that have taken place as a result of the establishment of the Federal Reserve system.

Gates W. McGarrah's Views.

A number of institutions do not welcome the movement to advance interest rates. Their position is stated in the following letter written by Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank:

Perhaps no more important question bearing upon the relations existing between country banks and their correspondents in the financial centres of the country has come up for thoughtful consideration than that of interest on bank balances. Recently a few New York national banks, on independent initiative, have indicated a willingness to pay a higher rate—although not a uniform one—than the customary 2 per cent., and very naturally, this action on their part suggests query as to whether in the interest of good banking such action is wholly warranted. To reach a conclusion one must be mindful of some very important elements that enter into consideration. Among these are the constantly rising cost of operation and the prospective increase in taxation.

We are disposed to the opinion that as time goes on the banks of the country will be increasingly called upon, and very properly, too, to assist the Government in its financing and to carry more and more of Government securities at rates which from present indications cannot be expected to be anywhere near a level with the prevailing market rates for commercial paper. Indeed, it would seem safe to assume that the rate which banks will receive on Government obligations may be expected to be in the neighborhood of a par with the rates for commercial paper during comparatively easy money conditions.

Then there is the thought of the unsettlement that might result by reason of the higher rate policy being generally adopted. If it becomes the general policy of all of the banks in New York, it is but fair to assume that the banks in the other financial centres of the country will be governed accordingly and raise their rates above their heretofore customary rate in order to be on a relative basis.

All these things being considered, it is a serious question whether the banks in the large financial centres are warranted in raising the rate of interest as is being done in the few individual cases. It is a question to which all of us must give careful consideration to the end that not only our correspondents may have fair and equitable treatment, but that the principles of good banking may not be ignored or even become secondary to the showing of large deposits. We would value an expression of your opinion on this important question, as it will have a very considerable influence in the determination of our future policy.

Bankers are in general agreement that the raising of rates on balances kept by mercantile customers is objectionable. The practice of paying interest on borrowing accounts, followed by some institutions, is declared to be fundamentally unsound.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

$600,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company 4 per cent. refunding and improvement bonds, due July 1, 1955; July, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, at 22 to 23.

1,000 shares City Investing Company common, $100 each, 20¼.

884 shares Richmond Hill Investment Company, $10 each, $2 per share.

6 shares Land and River Company first preferred; 21 shares Land and River Company second preferred, and $8.12 1-3 scrip; 10 shares Land and River Company third preferred and $54.16 2-3 scrip; 20 shares Land and River Company common, $70 lot.

797 shares Keystone Chemical Supply Company, $50 each; 76 shares Bristol Chemical Works, Inc., $100 each, $25 lot.

453 shares Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company preferred, $100 each, 70 to 101½.

10 shares United Gas and Electric Corporation (Connecticut) 1st preferred, $100 each, $45.

200 shares Parke, Davis & Co., $25 each, $64 per share.

23 shares National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, Mich., $160 each, 195½.

10,000 shares Matthews Iron and Steel Company, Georgia corporation, $260 lot.

270 shares Associated Blue Book Publications, a corporation, common; 100 shares Associated Blue Book Publications, a corporation, preferred, $100 each, $600 lot.

PLAN REDUCED DIVIDEND.

Head of Yukon Gold Co. Would Pay Off Notes Quickly.

William Loeb, Jr., President of the Yukon Gold Company, informs stockholders in his statement for 1917, to be issued today, that the Directors will be asked soon to reduce the dividend temporarily. The rate paid for several years has been 6 per cent. on the $17,500,000 stock. The statement says:

The latest estimates of our engineers indicate that the earnings from the present holdings of the company for the next few years will be insufficient to meet the notes aggregating $5,000,000 held by the Yukon-Alaska Trust and also continue dividend distribution to stockholders at the present rate. In these circumstances I shall recommend to the Board of Directors that the dividend disbursements be reduced until the notes have been paid off or until, by the results from the new properties not yet in full operation or by the acquisition and operation of additional properties, the earnings have again become sufficient to warrant a return to the present basis.

The company's gross income from operating hydraulic and dredging properties was $3,941,239 last year, a decline of $472,237 from the preceding year. The total net income of $1,788,239 showed a recession of $363,463. A departure from the method of preceding years was taken through the reservation of substantial amounts for depletion of ore reserves and depreciation, the total being $1,430,668. This was done in accordance with allowances provided in the Federal income tax law. As the profit before these reserves were made had been no more than $1,373,145, the year's result was a deficit of $66,523. The dividend of $1,050,000 paid was taken from the capital account, the statement said, which necessitated the payment of no income tax on it. Most of the dividend went to the Yukon-Alaska Trust, which owns more than $14,000,000 of the Yukon Gold Company's stock.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

WABASH RAILWAY CO. for January—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross	$2,345,367	$2,012,839	$332,528
Op. deficit	$16,150	*709,791	*787,892

*Surplus.

Public Utility.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Op. rev.	7,991,843	7,360,660	630,652
Net op. rev.	1,058,678	1,572,556	*513,878
Bal. aft. tax	648,702	1,157,603	*515,901
Other inc.	182,418	40,085	142,333
Total income	826,120	1,197,688	*371,568
Int., rent, &c.	959,662	701,297	258,365
Deficit	133,542	*496,390	629,932
Dividends	240,000	240,000	.....
Deficit	373,542	*256,390	629,932

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA Co. sales for the forty-eight weeks ended Jan. 26, 1918, were $111,368,408, which compares with $86,623,634 for the same period in the previous year—an increase of $24,744,794.

SEMET-SOLVAY CO. for year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profits of $3,761,302 after all deductions, including $2,300,000 reserved for income and excess profits taxes. For the eleven months ended Dec. 31, 1916, the company reported net profits of $10,536,610. Dividends paid in 1917 totaled $1,500,992.

WEYMAN-BRUTON CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	1,471,528	1,448,711	1,9781,372
Pf. divs.	322,000	322,000	290,000
Com. divs.	920,000	920,000	880,000
Surplus	229,528	206,711	111,372
Prev. surp.	747,155	540,444	429,072
P and L. sur.	976,683	747,155	540,444

WHEELING STEEL AND IRON CO. for year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profits of $4,187,911. Gross business in 1917 totaled $27,964,341, compared with $15,073,530 for 1916.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.05
Andes	.18	Ophir	.10
Best & Belcher	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Choller	.01	Savage	.01
Confidence	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.30	Sierra Nevada	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.67½
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.50	Goldfield Cons.	.38
Cash Boy	.10	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.61	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.13	Jumbo Ext.	.15
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.07
Mispah	.05	Spearhead	.04
Monarch Pitts	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.05	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.05	Morning Glory	.04
Tonopah Divide	.80	Union Amal.	.05
Tonopah Ext.	1.50	White Caps	.84
West End	.77	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.15	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.20
Atlanta	.11	Rochester	.20
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.34

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	5¼	Granite	40	50
Dr. J'kpot	3⅝	4¼	Isabella	6	8
Elkton	5⅛	8	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	106	110
Fanny B.	3	4	U. Gold M.	15	15¼
Golden Cy.	176½	178	Vindicator	35½	45
Gold Sov.	2	2¾			

STEEL TRADE AWAITS REVISION OF PRICES

Producers Say Uncertainty Is a Factor Tending to Affect Manufacturing.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS MADE

Steel Corporation Reports 75 Per Cent. Blast Furnace Operations and 85 Per Cent. Ingot Capacity.

Steel manufacturers are looking ahead to the settlement of fixed prices on a basis which they hope will last for most of the remaining months of 1918. Uncertainty as to price matters, the producers have stated since President Wilson acted last Autumn, has been a factor tending to affect manufacturing. Reports from trade centres yesterday indicated that while operating conditions were "spotty," taking the country over, the progress made since the weather became milder has been substantial.

"Steel manufacturers will confer in New York on Friday," says The Iron Age, "preparatory to a meeting with Government representatives to consider the prices that will prevail after April 1. Steel producers, after months of hamperings, with steadily advancing costs, now ask for stabilized prices over a period of six to nine months. The uncertainty as to prices and pig iron and steel supply is beginning to affect consuming industries in a number of lines, and the next conference at Washington is considered of more moment than any that have preceded it.

"The improvement in iron and steel works operations has gone further, as indicated by 75 per cent. blast-furnace operations at steel corporation plants, accompanied by 85 per cent. active ingot capacity and 80 to 85 per cent. in rolling mills. Some companies have not fared so well. Eastern Pennsylvania, which was hardest hit, is still very short of coke, and blast furnaces there have scarcely exceeded a 50 per cent. operation, with steel works at 60 per cent. or less.

"Pittsburgh and nearby districts are suffering from new car shortages. Loaded cars have left the mills, but are not returning, and the giving of special priority to food shipments has resulted in the sending of empty cars all the way from the East to the far West. Coke shortages are much aggravated from this cause.

"Fabricated steel business dropped to 95,000 tons in January, from the 205,000-ton total of December. When the rush for munitions plants had run its course in 1915, culminating in 208,500 tons of fabricated work in December of that year, the total for January, 1916, fell to 119,000 tons. The large lettings, both of fabricated steel for ships now leave little before the bridge and structural shops.

"A proposal to tear up the rails of the Hudson Bay Railroad for war purposes abroad lends interest to an effort to sell some 65,000 tons of heavy rails, bought and paid for by what was once Russia, but still stored in this country. They may be turned to account for the Allies and the question of title settled afterward."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Disappointing progress is attending the vigorous efforts being made to re-establish normal iron and steel production. Coke remains an uncertain factor, while deliveries have shown initial improvement. The car supply again is receding below needs and expectations. Eastern steel makers are operating from 50 to 75 per cent. of capacity. A Coatesville plate mill has resumed after two weeks' idleness, but other Eastern plants still are shut down. It is estimated authoritatively that the Government is taking from 75 to 80 per cent. of the present steel output. General domestic demand for steel has fallen off sharply during the last two weeks."

German Bank Statement.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—The statement of the Imperial German Bank, issued Feb. 23, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin, increased	1,125,000
Gold, increased	168,000
Treasury notes, increased	24,944,000
Notes of other banks, increased	2,907,000
Securities, increased	95,643,000
Notes in circulation, increased	24,761,000
Bills discounted, decreased	519,008,000
Advances, decreased	1,021,000
Investments, decreased	178,000
Deposits, decreased	147,723,000
Other liabilities, decreased	274,331,000

The total gold holdings were given in the statement as 2,406,685,000 marks.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The movement of wheat at interior points continues moderate, and daily receipts are running around 250,000 bushels, at all interior points. The Price Current report says that it is too early to speak of the condition of Winter wheat, and, while there have been complaints of damage from freezing and thawing and lack of moisture, there has not as yet been sufficient growing weather to determine how the crop has come through the Winter.

RYE.—The rye market was again very strong, with prices in the West up 9 to 13 points. Offers here were light, and the market was entirely nominal, with prices higher to conform, with the advance in the West: No. 2 Western being quoted at $2.60 cost and freight New York.

CORN.

Very little interest is being shown in futures contracts for corn, and prices yesterday were practically stationary, with a very quiet trade. The cash position displayed pronounced firmness as far as the better grades of corn were concerned, and prices in the West were about 5 cents higher. A plan has been proposed in Chicago for making a new contract for corn which will permit the delivery of No. 4 containing 15.5 per cent. of moisture and No. 3 of 17.5 per cent. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 2 yellow was quoted at $2.11½, No. 3 yellow $1.01½, No. 3 white $2.20½, cost and freight prompt shipment subject to embargo: Argentine corn, $2.25 f. o. b. cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	....	....	....	1.28	..
March	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.27⅝	..	..
May	1.27	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	1.02

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of ⅝c to ¼c. The cash position was strong owing to a good absorbing demand and the strength in the rye market again had a stimulating influence on values. Receipts at primary points were quite liberal, amounting to 1,480,000 bushels. The movement, however, is not keeping up with the distribution and Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 696,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm, but quiet; natural quoted at $1.05 to $1.06; clipped white, $1.07 to $1.08, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	89¾	89	89¼	88⅞	..
May	88¼	87⅛	88	87⅛	57¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier under commission house selling prompted by lower hog markets and influenced by the lack of outside interest resulting from the recent fixing of maximum prices. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Thursday, 44,000; Kansas City received 19,000 and Omaha 16,900 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.12	25.87	25.87	26.12	18.45
July	..	..	26.05	26.32	18.42
Ribs—					
May	25.42	25.12	25.15	25.35	17.07
July	25.90	25.55	25.55	25.75	17.02
Pork—					
May	48.20	48.00	48.02	48.35	31.87

SUGAR.

The market for raw sugar was unchanged at 4.985 for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005 for centrifugal. Business was again of fair proportion, the committee reporting purchases of 130,000 bags of Cubas at 4.985, cost and freight, March loading; 40,000 Porto Ricos, first half, March sailing, at 6.005, cost, insurance, and freight; 187 tons Venezuelas, at 4.742, cost, insurance, and freight, afloat, and 450 tons Peru molasses, at 3¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, 89 degrees, afloat. In refined the distribution continues moderate, with prices unchanged, at 7.40 for fine granulated.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market continued to sag and at the close yesterday final bids were net unchanged to 20 points lower. The near positions showed the greatest weakness owing to tenders of 1,200 barrels on March contracts and on account of the slow cash trade. Operations consisted of moderate exchanges from March to July at 25 points premium.

Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	19.70	19.90
March	19.80@20.10	19.90
April	19.80	20.00
May	20.30@20.50	20.30
June	20.30@20.50	20.30
July	20.30@20.60	20.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed continued steadiness. There was only a moderate volume of business, but after the heavy liquidation which followed the rise of maximum prices early in the month, offerings were evidently limited. This left the market responsive to the demand from shorts, or trade sources, and the buying of the latter was accompanied by reports of an improved spot demand, which suggested covering of hedges. May contracts sold up to 8.45 and September to 8.65, or 11 to 12 points net higher, and the market closed at a net advance of 7 to 9 points. The local spot market was firmer, with quotations on the basis of 8¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.22	8.20	8.21@8.23	8.15
April	..	..	8.31@8.32	8.23
May	8.45	8.39	8.42@8.44	8.33
June	..	..	8.47@8.49	8.39
July	8.53	8.48	8.51@8.53	8.44
August	..	..	8.57@8.59	8.49
September	8.65	8.58	8.63@8.65	8.54
October	8.70	8.70	8.67@8.69	8.58
November	..	..	8.71@8.73	8.63
December	8.78	8.74	8.75@8.76	8.67
January	..	..	8.83@8.85	8.74

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,285 pkgs. Continued accumulations, coupled with heavy fresh arrivals, increased the pressure to sell and prices are again lower and unsettled. The decline extends to all classes of stock. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 49½@50c; extras, (92 score,) 49c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@48¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45½@47c; thirds, 44@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50½@51c; extras, 49½@50c; firsts, 47½@49c; seconds, 45½@47c; creamery, held, as to quality, 44@47c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 49¼@49c; good to prime, 46¼@48c; common to fair, 42@46c; renovated, extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 44@44½c; lower grades, 39@43c; imitation creamery, firsts, 41½@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 37c; lower grades, 35½@36½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 36c; lower grades, 33@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 15,550 cases. The market weakened Tuesday afternoon and opened week on Wednesday morning. Firsts sold early in the day up to 50c, but the pressure to sell increased steadily as the morning advanced and at this writing firsts are freely offered at 47c, and market not active at that, with some afternoon delivery sales a fraction lower. Pacific Coast whites lower, but not in heavy supply. Fancy nearby eggs also lower, but the decline not so sharp as on average Western. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 49@50c; extras, firsts, 47½@48c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 45@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@53c; ordinary to good, 51@52c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 50@52c; Pacific Coast whites, No. 1, 49@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby bouncy browns, 49@51c; Southern brown and mixed colors, 47@48c.

NO MORE MINE DIRT TO BE SOLD AS COAL

Administration Moves to Get Only Clean, Commercial Fuel for Householders.

INSPECTORS AT THE MINES

Zoning System to Prevent Undue Transportation Soon to be Put Into Effect.

State and County Fuel Administrators were waiting yesterday for some word from Administrator Garfield that may help to clear up the coal situation and bring about a better understanding of just what the Administration plans to do. For one thing, steps are to be taken to insure that New York and other cities receive clean coal. Another is that the talked-of zone system to save transportation and insure coal being shipped where most needed by the most direct route is to be established.

The Fuel Administration in a statement made public yesterday said that in all the recent crises there had been no more justified complaint than that of the great quantity of unclean coal sent to the householder's bin. To be compelled to pay high prices for stone, slate, and dirt was an injustice, the Administrators felt, and warranted loud protest.

The Administration has already begun to remedy this abuse, and local inspectors have been stationed at the mines to inspect the entire output and see that the coal is clean, honest, commercial fuel.

Floyd W. Parsons, editor of Coal Age, returned yesterday from Washington where he talked with Dr. Garfield. He said the Administration was determined to put through the plan for the elimination of jobbers.

"There is unanimity of determination at Washington," he said, "to do away entirely with coal speculation. Some jobbers will go out of business, but those having title to coal outputs will not. It is likely that some small operators will be glad to have certain jobbers finance and manage all coal sales. Local fuel administrators, however, when necessary, will be the link binding the producer and the consumer. Washington is aiming at 'mine to bin' service.

"A zone system will be shortly put into operation to save transportation. The country will be divided into three grand divisions, Eastern, Central and Western. The Eastern will be supplied by the Allegheny fields. Roughly speaking, the Western limit of this Eastern zone will be the Ohio-Indiana line. All long hauls of Allegheny coals will be eliminated, but this coal will be permitted to reach the Northwest by way of the Lakes. Byproduct gas coals and smithing coals will be allowed out of their zone in special cases."

The Administration gave notice yesterday that the Administrators of Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts had decided to suspend workless Mondays.

AVOID USELESS BUILDING.

McAdoo Advises Against Any Construction Not Absolutely Essential.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In a letter to Frank W. Conner, Washington representative of The American Lumberman, Secretary McAdoo today elaborated on his recent statement urging curtailment of building operations for the duration of the war. The letter says:

"It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule as to what every patriotic citizen should do in order to live up to his duty in this connection. Things that are necessary for the life and health of the people must, of course, be procured. So it is with the building of homes. It is obvious that it is unnecessary for me to elaborate the point that building operations absorb the very materials and the very class of labor and the very kind of money that the Government requires most urgently at this time.

"Where it is a question of building a new home simply because it would afford greater comfort, the operation should not be undertaken. Where it is a question of need—be it on account of sanitary conditions or because, without such construction, other operations essential at this time for the welfare of the country would suffer—there is no doubt that the work should be undertaken. This applies equally to construction work in cities and towns and in farming districts."

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SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS
Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this corporation. $11,151,500 issued, $36,484,000 matured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 344 Madison Ave., New York City.

THE COTTON MARKET

Recent Advances Temporarily Retarded — Close Is 15 Points Up to 7 Down.

The advance in cotton prices which has recently been under way on the local market met heavier going yesterday than previously this week, and for a time, early in the afternoon, seemed likely to be transformed into a retreat. Toward the close, however, the tone of the market became firmer, with March contracts chiefly in demand on comparatively small offerings. New crop months were weaker on news of rain in the Southwest, and the close found prices ranging from 13 points higher to 7 points lower.

The whole course of the day's trading reflected an easier technical position of the market, consequent on the recent advances. The opening was from 6 to 12 points above Tuesday's close. Liverpool continued firm, but it soon became evident that the large short interest, which has been carried along ever since the big break in January, was no longer a decisive factor, and trade demand for both domestic and foreign consumption was not alone sufficient to sustain the market in the face of increased offerings brought out above the 33-cent level.

The new selling and realizing which ensued carried prices back, in May, the market leader, from a high point of 31.25c. to 30.88c, with the other active months showing considerable net losses. The steady absorption of contracts by the trade, however, began to have its effect, while news of very heavy purchases for spot delivery out of local stocks, at very high premiums over both May and March future quotations, helped to sustain the market, and formed a leading influence in the late rally, March in consequence going into new high ground for the day at the very close.

Exports yesterday totaled 17,537 bales, or 2,756,050 for the season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
Mar.	31.35	31.45	31.17	31.43@31.44	31.28
Apr.	....	....	....	31.47	31.23
May	31.24	31.25	30.88	31.06@31.10	31.13
June	....	....	....	30.95	31.00
July	30.73	30.94	30.59	30.65@30.68	30.71
Aug.	30.34	30.34	30.34	30.43	30.43
Sept.	....	....	....	29.90	29.94
Oct.	29.80	29.82	29.36	29.63@29.65	29.68
Dec.	29.49	29.50	29.17	29.40@29.41	29.39

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 32.45c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.90c; New Orleans, 31.88c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 32.25c; Memphis, 31.50c; Houston, 32c; Little Rock, 31.50c; Dallas, 31.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	14,369	15,379	14,935
Exports	17,357	7,791	22,280
Exports, season	2,756,656	2,633,124	4,066,662
Port stocks	1,508,199	1,510,721	1,394,619
Interior stocks	16,394	11,400	4,816
Interior shipm'ts	14,871	10,198	5,065
N. Y. arrivals	68	511	6,911
New York stocks	140,246	152,335	149,638

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 7 points higher at 23.59d for middling. Sales 2,000, American 1,000. Imports nil. Market opened quiet, 11 to 22 points higher. Closed barely steady at a net decline of 4 points to 40 advance of 11 points. February, 24.12d; March, 23.84d; April, 23.67d; May, 23.52d; June, 23.30d; July, 23.21d. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths, more demand.

Butte, Anaconda & Pacific 5s
H.C.Frick Coke, Pgh Monon 5s, '28
Mason City Clear Lake 6s
New Castle Traction 5s
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Financial Status of America After the War

A broad view of this vital subject, from an address by

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of General Cigar Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 7th day of March, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors of the Third Class to serve for three years, to consider and act upon a proposal to amend Section 3 of Article II. of the By-Laws so that five directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Transfer books of common stock will close February 19th, 1918, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 8th, 1918, at 10 A. M.

Dated: February 5th, 1918.

W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Archer Coal Depot Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at Three o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, March 14th, 1918, for the purpose of h

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
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Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Fajardo Sugar
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WANTED
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
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Georgia Lt., Pow. & Ry. Pfd.
Otis Elevator Pfd.
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84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
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We Can Use / We Offer For Sale
100 Gt. North. Paper Rts. / 25 By Products Coke
100 Intern'l Motor Truck / 250 Charcoal Iron
50 Kelsey Wheel / 10 Ford of Canada
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Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.
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C. M. LEVETT
26 Cotton Exchange, N.Y. 'Phone 380 Hanover
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Imperial Oil of Canada
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
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DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
MICHIGAN UNITED RAILWAY 5s
NOR. ONT. LIGHT & POWER PFD.
RUSSIAN INTERNAL 5½s
SINCLAIR OIL WARRANTS
UTAH POWER & LIGHT PFD.
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Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
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30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911
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Phones 4600 to 4010 John 36 Wall St., N. Y.
$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904.
Coupons due March 1, 1918, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, February 21, 1918.

ARE YOU WORRIED?
Are you worried about your investments in these uncertain times? If so, you should make use of the facilities of our Service. The best possible insurance for investments is to have them passed upon by an expert organization.
Let us tell you about our system for protecting the investor.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St. Tel. 8173-4 Cort. New York.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

State Tax on Corporations

Notice is hereby given to all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, or carrying on business within the State of Rhode Island, that under the provisions of the Tax Act of 1912 they are required to make a return to the Board of Tax Commissioners on or, before

MARCH 1, 1918

Attention is directed particularly to the following provision of Section 14 of said act: "If the returns required to be made by Section 9 of this act be not made within time therein fixed or extended, the officer or agent neglecting or refusing to make the same shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars."

Blank forms for making the returns may be obtained by applying to the Board of Tax Commissioners, State House, Providence.

This notice is not required by law.

ZENAS W. BLISS,
FRANK F. DAVIS,
JEREMIAH P. MAHONEY,
Board of Tax Commissioners.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
UTAH FUEL COMPANY
SINKING FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article XII. of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of Thomas Cochran, No. 52 William Street, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, March 14, 1918, for the sale to it as Trustee at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-one Thousand Three Hundred Sixty-two Dollars and Thirteen Cents ($31,362.13.) The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state post office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed sealed and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction, or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility is established.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated February 18th, 1918.

LAKE SUPERIOR PAPER COMPANY, LTD.

TAKE NOTICE that the Interest Coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Thirty-year Gold Bonds of Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, maturing March 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que., or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of February, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LTD.

TAKE NOTICE that the Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage A-Debentures of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., maturing March 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada, or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of February, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 17, due March 1st, 1918, from the First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation and on and after March 1st, 1918, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. F. COYKENDALL, Treasurer.
Chicago, Ill., February 14th, 1918.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment

W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment

W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY, INCORPORATED
(Formerly Electric Properties Corporation)
37 Wall St., New York, February 27, 1918.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the Common Stock of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Incorporated (formerly Electric Properties Corporation), said dividend to be payable March 11, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 1, 1918.

JOHN SEAGER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
New York, November 5th, 1917.

The Executive Committee by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1917, payable One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) quarterly; the first quarterly dividend to March 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record March 1st, 1918.

R. E. HAUGHTON, Secretary.

CHILDS COMPANY.
200 Fifth Avenue.
New York City, Feb. 28, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable March 11, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28, 1918:

On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1½%. The transfer books will be closed from March 1, 1918, to March 11, 1918, both days inclusive.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable April 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 21st, 1918. Books will not close.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the common stock of this Company has been declared payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 21st, 1918. Books will not close.

F. P. ASSMANN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY,
26 Broadway.
New York, February 21, 1918.

A dividend of Four Dollars per share and an extra dividend of Four Dollars per share have been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1918.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to the undersigned not later than April 8, 1918.

GEORGE CHEESEBRO, Secretary.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR CO. OF AMERICA, INC.

37 Wall Street, New York, February 27, 1918.

A dividend of Seventy-five cents ($.75) per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable April 1, 1918, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on March 15, 1918.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J., Feb. 19, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1918, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Feb. 20th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND Jr. Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

Coupon No. 37, due March 1, 1918, from the first Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company, will be paid on and after March 1, by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York. GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL CAN DIVIDEND.

Rate Increased from 5 to 6 Per Cent. —Du Pont Stays at 18 Per Cent.

The Continental Can Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock, thus increasing the annual rate from 5 to 6 per cent. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was also declared. Both dividends are payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 21. At the meeting of the Directors Waddill Catchings of Goldman, Sachs & Co. was elected a member of the board to take the place of Henry Goldman, who has retired.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. declared the first quarterly dividend for the year on the common stock of 4½ per cent., the same being payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 28. If this rate is continued for the year it will mean that the stock will remain on an 18 per cent. basis, which was established last year. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, both payable May 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 28.

Directors of the Chandler Motor Car Company, at a meeting held yesterday in Cleveland, declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. instead of the 2 per cent. regular and 1 per cent. extra paid quarterly for the last year and a half. All of the Directors, with the exception of J. W. Prentiss of the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks, were re-elected. Mr. Prentiss was succeeded by J. A. Fayne of his firm.

President F. C. Chandler stated that the company had been favored with an order from the United States Government. "This work, together with our regular automobile business," he said, "will tax our facilities to the utmost. Our automobile business is in general very active, indicating a demand for Chandler cars in excess of our production."

Towing Company Votes Dividends.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Directors of the Great Lakes Towing Company declared today a dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock for the ensuing year. The dividend will be paid quarterly, 1¼ per cent. being voted for each payment. The first payment will be made on March 30 to stockholders of record March 15. The regular 7 per cent. dividend was also declared on the preferred stock.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97	97¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1940	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	85
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	
2s, Panama, '38, reg	90	97½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday.	Tuesday.
4½s July, 1967	95⅞	96¼
4½s June, 1965	95⅞	96¼
4½s Mar., 1963	95⅞	96¼
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96½
4½s May, 1957	96	96½
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	90½
4½s April, 1958	90	90½
4½s Mar., 1964	90	90½
4½s May, 1962	90	90½
4½s Sept., 1960	90	90½
4s May, 1959	86¾	87¼
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	87½
4s May, 1957	86¾	87¼
4s Nov., 1956	85½	86¼
4s Nov., 1955	85½	86¼
4s Nov., 1936	89	89
4s May, 1916-'36	98¾	
4s Nov., 1918	99	99
4s Nov., 1954	77	79
4s May, 1954	77	79
4s, conversion, 1947	84	85
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	
2s, Panama, '38, reg	90	97½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	9¼	8¼	8⅝
300 ‡Air Reduc.	77	76	77
1,100 Br.-Am.Tob., registered	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
100 Do coupon	17¼	17	17
900 Char.l.of Am.	8½	8⅝	8½
700 Do pf	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
1,500 Chev. Motor	126	120	121
1,150 Cluett Shirt	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,200 Curtiss Aero	37¼	36½	36½
1,800 ‡Elec. Gun	⅞	⅝	⅞
100 Emer. Phon.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Hulbert Mot.	20	20	20
100 Do pf	105	105	105

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

3,800 Ang.-Am. Oil	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
4,800 Do rights	2¼	2⅛	2¼
15 Prai. O. & G.	480	475	475

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

12,700 ‡Am. Ven. O.	15	14	15
500 ‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛
10,000 ‡Bos.-Wyo.	24	23	23
400 ‡Cos. & Co.	8	7⅞	8
500 ‡Crown Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 ‡Dixie Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
200 ‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4,300 ‡Emer. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,000 ‡Federal Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,500 ‡Glenrock Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,600 ‡Han.O.& B.	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,500 ‡Houston Oil	46¼	44¼	46
300 ‡Inter. Pet.	13¼	13⅛	13¼
1,000 ‡Isl'd O. & T.	4	3⅝	3⅞
12,000 Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 ‡Merrim Oil	21¼	21¼	21¼
9,000 Met. Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000 ‡Midw. Oil	110	107	108
500 ‡ Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
275 ‡Midw. Ref.	111	109	110
3,500 ‡Atlanta	12	11½	12
1,000 ‡Aurora M.	2	2⅛	2⅛
5,500 Big L. Co.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
53,000 ‡Bos. & M.	60	60	60
550 ‡Brad. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200 Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100 Butte Sup.	1	1	1
1,500 ‡Caledonia	50	49	50
3,200 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000 Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2⅛
4,500 ‡Cashboy	10½	10	10
400 ‡Coco R. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800 C. Ar. Sm.	2¼	1¾	2
400 C. Cop. M.	6	5⅞	5⅝
500 ‡Con.-Home.	22	22	22
100 ‡Copper Val.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500 Cons. C. Co.	5½	5	5¼
7,800 ‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500 ‡Eur. Crosses	1	1	1
875 ‡Gibson Cop.	2	2	2
1,700 ‡Glen E. & M.	4¼	4	4¼
1,500 ‡Goldf. Merg.	4½	3	4⅛
2,500 ‡Gt. Bend.	8½	8	8½
500 ‡Gr. M. Min.	4	4	4
1,500 Hecla Min.	4¼	4	4
7,000 ‡Int. Nickel	20	18	20
1,250 ‡Jer.-P. Cop.	2¾	2¼	2⅝
500 ‡J. V., (a p.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,300 ‡Jim Butler	63	62	62
250 Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,200 ‡Kewaun. Co.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
9,200 Lamg. Silv.	1¼	1	1
800 Mason Val.	5½	5½	5½
$25,000 ‡A. T. & T. 1-y.6s,w.i.	99¼	99¼	99¼
15,000 ‡Can. G. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6,000 ‡Erie 6s, ntz.	1920.	100¼	100¼
18,000 ‡P. Elec. 6s, w. i.	98	97⅛	98
$1,000 Balt. City 4s, 1958	93½	93¼	93½
1,000 Do, 1962	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
2,000 Con. Pow. 6s notes	97¼	96¼	96¼
1,000 Cos. 6s, B	82¾	82½	82¾
5,000 Elkhorn Co.	97	97	97
$5,000 ‡Russ. Gov't new 5½s	38	38	38
10,000 Do 6½s	44	42	44
12,000 ‡West. Elec. 1-y. 6s, w.i.	98¾	98¾	98¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Tuesday 1,000 Bradshaw sold at ½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	3	7	3	7
Do pf	15	20	15	20
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Am. W. P.	2⅞	3	2¾	3
Atlantic Fruit	11	12	11	12
Blumenthal	90	102½	90	102½
Do pf	90	95	90	95
Butter.-Jud	38	45	38	45
Can. Car & F.	17	20	17	20
Do pf	50	52	50	52
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors	5	6	5	6
Do pf	38	40	38	40
Corp of Am.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Cramp Ship	84	87	84	87
Curtiss A. pf.	60	75	60	73
Everett H'y.	20	21	20	21
Free. Texas	40	42	40	42
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Havana Tob.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Hav. Tob. pf.	3	8	3	8
Hall Signal	7	8	7	8
Do pf	15	17	17	19
Holly Sugar	38	42	38	42
Holly S. pf	94	98	94	98
Hupp Motor	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¼
Int'cont. Rub.	9	11	9	11
Int. Lathe Cb.	3	5	3	5
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors	15	17	15	17
Do 2d pf	15	17	15	17
Int. Trading	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Key. T. & R.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
Kresge pf.	95	103	95	103
Lake Torpedo Boat	1st pf. 3	6	3	6
Lake T. Bt.	3	3½	3	3½
L. Val. C. S.	77	82	77	82
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	38	45	38	45
Do 1st pf.	101	103	101	103
Man. Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marlin Arms	80	81	80	81
Nash Motors	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors	5	10	5	10
N. A. P. & P.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
N. Y. Ship	38	41	38	41
N. Y. Trans.	14	15	14	15
Perf. T. & R.	47	49	47	49
Pocahontas Logan Coal	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Prud. Pict.	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
Pyrene Mfg.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Rep. Truck	38	43	38	43
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	15	20
Do pf	85	90	85	90
St. Jo. Lead	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
St.L.,R.M.&P.	33	38	33	38
Do pf	68	73	73	78
Triangle Film	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Un. Prof. Sh.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
U. S. Lt. & H.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
U.S.L.&H.pf.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Wright-M. pf.	48	52	48	52

OIL STOCKS.

Cum. P. & R.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Duthie Oil, (a pros.)	.53	.55	.53	.55
Penn-Wyo. Oil	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛
Pierce Oil	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
Sapulpa	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska-Brit.	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
Booth	4	5	4	5
Iron Blossom	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Mumbo Ext.	15	17	15	17
La Rose Con.	8¾	9	11¾	12
Lone Star	4	5	4	5
Magma Cop.	38	46	38	40
Marsh Min.	4	5	4	5

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	74	77	74	77

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12½	12¼
Atlantic Refining	900	920	900
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	98	92
Cheselbrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	470	490	470
Crescent Pipe Line	51	53	52
Cumberland P. L.	143	155	145
Eureka Pipe Line	190	200	190
Galena Signal Oil	130	135	128
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	118	123	118
Illinois Pipe Line	188	195	188
Indiana Pipe Line	395	405	410
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	210	220	210
Northern Pipe Line	140	150	140
Ohio Oil	240	245	238
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	43	47	43
Prairie Oil & Gas	470	480	473
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Solar Refining	295	305	295
Southern Pipe Line	183	187	183
South. Penn. Oil	285	295	295
S. W. Penn. Pipe	40	50	40
Stand. Oil of Cal.	228	232	228
Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	645	645
Stand. Oil of Kan.	445	465	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of N. J.	545	550	545
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	275	278	273
Stand. Oil of Ohio	405	410	410
Swan & Finch	93	105	93
Union Tank	88	90	86
Vacuum Oil	345	355	345
Washington Oil	26	30	26

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	50¼	53	50¼
American Brass	240	240	240
Atlas Powder	170	174	170
Do pf	94½	99	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	111	111	111
Bliss	360	420	360
Do pf	98		98
Can. Pound's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	60	63	60
Du Pont	204	207	204
Hercules	260	270	260
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	127	130	127
Scovill Mfg	460	470	460
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	95	100	95
Do pf	88	90	88
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	120	150	120
Do 8%	100	105	100
MacAndrews & F.	170	190	175
Do pf	95	100	95
P. B.-Am. Tob.	150	180	150
P. Lorillard	150	160	150
Reynolds	105	108	105

EXCHANGE HEARS EDWARDS

Collector and George W. English Speak at the Consolidated.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second Internal Revenue District told members of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday that while the paying of taxes did not as a rule evoke enthusiasm, he hoped taxpayers would consider the war needs of the Government in the shape of funds and make every effort to file their returns not later than April 1, so that all collections might be in by June 15.

"Paying taxes," Collector Edwards said, "is not an easy problem. Perhaps in my position I can realize this better than any one else. One approaches it with much delay, and awaits the verdict with fear and trembling. We do not find people coming to the cashier's window singing hallelujah, but when one's income tax has Uncle Sam's O. K. on it and a receipt is given, I imagine many a taxpayer as he goes away from the window sings 'Hallelujah, 'Tis Done.' So, gentlemen of the Consolidated Exchange, find your way to the Custom House before April 1."

George W. English, the Government's excess profits tax expert, said that as the Consolidated Exchange was composed in large measure of partnerships, he would pay particular attention to the taxable status of the partnership and the individual, and incidentally to corporations and other taxpaying entities.

"What shall constitute invested capital," he said, "has been and always will be a great question upon which everybody cannot agree, but you are advised that the Treasury Department will recognize anything as invested capital which has cost something and which is used in a business as an income-producing entity, regardless of whether this is tangible or intangible property. If tangible, the question of its cost is based upon the actual amount which the taxpayer has invested in that asset; if intangible, the actual cost in cash or the cash value of tangible property exchanged therefor."

Collector Edwards and Mr. English will address the curb brokers at the close of trading hours tomorrow.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Rain Thurs.; rain and colder Fri.

Fla.—Rain Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn.—Rain and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Rain Thurs.; rain and colder Fri.

Ohio—Rain and colder Thurs.; rain Fri.

Ind.—Rain and colder Thurs.; rain or snow Fri.

Mich.—Rain or snow Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ia.—Rain Thurs.; cloudy and colder Fri.

Ark.—Rain and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Okla.—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Tex.—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Ill.—Rain or snow Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Mo.—Snow or rain and colder Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Wis.—Snow or rain and colder Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa—Snow or rain Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Neb.—Fair Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Kan.—Snow or rain Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
142 Cities Service	208	201	202	205
70 Cities Service pf	76¾	73¼	75	75½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	15	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	102	105
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	40	42
Am. Light & Traction	206	210
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95	97
Am. Power & Light	47	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	75	79
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty-Story Office Building at 50 Broad Street Sold in $2,500,000 Transaction.

For a price reported to be in the neighborhood of $2,500,000, the twenty-story office building at 50 Broad Street, extending through to New Street, was sold yesterday by the New York Life Insurance Company to the newly-organized Broadex Realty Corporation, represented by Walter T. Stern as attorney. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc. negotiated the transaction.

The building is one of the newest of the tall office structures in the financial section, having been erected in 1912 by interests identified with the Degnon Construction Company and the Tube Realty and Terminal Company. It did not pay very well after its completion, and in 1915 the New York Life Insurance Company took it over as plaintiff at foreclosure on a bid of $1,500,000, considerably below the encumbrances.

Since that time, largely due to the war and the increased demand for office space, the rent roll has advanced from $65,000 a year to $304,000. The property is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $1,900,000. It comprises a plot with a frontage of 80 feet on Broad Street, 64.5 feet on New Street, and a depth of 170 feet.

The building is located between the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange, and faces the Curb Market. Other recently developed properties in the immediate neighborhood include The Wall Street Journal Building, adjoining, and the twelve-story structure known as the Beaver Street Arcade at Beaver and New Streets.

West Side-Fifth Avenue Exchange.

Eddy Palmer took title yesterday from J. C. & M. G. Mayer to the thirteen-story apartment house at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eightieth Street, on a plot 77.2 by 100. The building is entirely rented, showing an aggregate rental of about $71,000 a year, and has been held at $700,000.

In part payment the buyer gave the six-story dwelling, converted for business use, at 292 Fifth Avenue, covering a lot 24.8 by 100, 74 feet south of Thirty-first Street. The property was held at $200,000. Weschler & Kohn represented J. C. & M. G. Mayer as attorneys in the transaction.

Cash Sale on Front Street.

An investing client of Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd bought for cash from Emma Breidenbach the five-story building at 180 Front Street, on a lot 23.4 by 79.7, adjoining the corner of Pine Street.

Tenement Deals.

M. De Maio purchased from the Central Trust Company, as trustee for Julie M. Grant, widow of Hugh J. Grant, the four-story building, with stores, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and 115th Street. David Lion and S. Bonaci negotiated the sale.

Harry J. Rogers sold for George E. Bernheim to an investor the five-story tenement at 226 East Ninety-sixth Street, on a plot 32 by 100.

The Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, sold to an investor the five-story brick tenement at 72 East 119th Street, on a lot 25 by 99.

Buyers for Dwellings.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from Miss Laura L. Leggett the three-story brownstone dwelling, size 25 by 100, at 51 East 128th Street, between Madison and Park Avenues. This property has been in the seller's family for more than twenty years. Porter & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

William J. McDonald bought from the estate of Thomas P. Fitzsimmons 169 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2. Jacob J. Tabolt negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Charles F. Deshler has purchased from the heirs of the estate of Anna Woinbeck the three-story apartment, 908 Jennings Street, on a plot 26 by 100.

Frederick Muller purchased, from the Lawyers' Title Company 306 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story tenement on a plot 27.7 by 102.1 feet, subject to a $16,200 mortgage.

John E. Eustis sold to John J. McCabe the vacant plot, 43.6 by 100, on the west side of University Avenue, 300 feet north of 183d Street. The buyer owns a similar plot adjoining, and now controls a frontage of about eighty-seven feet. McLernon Brothers negotiated the transaction.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 827 Third Avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, a four-story double brick store and flat on a plot 26.8 by 100. A client of James Astarita purchased the property for investment.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold 1,729 and 1,731 Seventy-first Street, two two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings. The sellers recently built ten houses on this street, the present sales completing the entire operation.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to Mary Fine, 218 Midwood Avenue, Flatbush, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 23 by 100.

Green Brothers sold 1,609 Ditmas Avenue, Ditmas Park, Flatbush, a dwelling on a plot 50 by 100, for Emilie B. Hulin to Frank J. Clarke, for occupancy. This property was valued at $25,000.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. Axelrow has sold to L. Green a plot of thirty-two acres on the west shore of Little Bayside Bay adjacent to the Powell estate; one acre adjacent to the land of S. Brown; and an acre and a quarter adjacent to the property of the Mercantile Land and Improvement Company.

The Jamaica-Briarwood, Inc., sold to M. Loera the dwelling and plot 40 by 102 feet on the northeast corner of Pierson Street and Maple Avenue, Jamaica.

The Ring-Gibson Company sold to H. D. Bultman the dwelling on the northwest corner of Catalpa Avenue and Sedgwick Street, Ridgewood.

Long Island.

Otto Mueller purchased from Henry Pepper a residence on Regatta Place, Douglaston, overlooking Little Neck Bay. The house is of Dutch Colonial design and occupies a plot 90 by 135 feet.

Frederick Brown resold to William B. Codling the tract of twenty-three acres known as the Hanton property at Northport, L. I., which he acquired last week from W. C. Hanton in part payment for the apartment house at 710 West 179th Street.

$500,000 Liggett Company Lease.

The Louis K. Liggett Company, which operates about 185 drug stores throughout the country and whose headquarters are at Boston, leased through M. & L. Hess, Inc., from the estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc., five floors covering a floor area of about 55,000 square feet in the new Broadway-Fifth Avenue building on the north side of Twenty-first Street from Broadway to Fifth Avenue.

The Liggett lease includes the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth floors, and is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $500,000.

$300,000 Cigar Store Lease.

A. Schulte has procured, through the Charles F. Noyes Company, at an aggregate rental of about $200,000, at the northeast corner of John Street and Broadway, two stores in the former Chatham and Phenix Bank Building with a frontage of 20 feet on Broadway and 45 feet on John Street. The location extends from the Broadway frontage to a new arcade entrance to the subway which will be incorporated in the building as the result of extensive alterations about to be made by the Corbin Building Company. This company represents the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, the owner of the building. Extensive alterations are to be made, including the modernising of the entire building and installing five stores on the ground floor and retails booths in the basement.

Hudson Street Renting Activity.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the six-story building at 172 to 176 Hudson Street, corner of Vestry Street, to Adolph Goldmark & Sons, one of the largest importing houses on the west side. The building contains more than 60,000 square feet. The new lease represents an increase of more than fifty per cent. over the old renting rate. The tenants leased the building for a long term of years and will make extensive improvements to adapt it for their business.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman, as agents, leased the store, 588 Fifth Avenue, at Forty-seventh Street, to M. J. Tashjian, rug dealer.

J. Clarence Davies rented to the Hurlburt Motor Truck Company a store in the Vanderbilt Avenue Building, 16 Vanderbilt Avenue and 52 East Forty-third Street, opposite the Grand Central Terminal and the Biltmore Hotel, to be used as a salesroom for automobile trucks.

Louis Schrag and Manheimer Brothers leased for E. A. Darling the store and basement at 117-119 West Twenty-third Street, through to Twenty-fourth Street, to Samuel Marks for a term of years.

Recent Buyers.

Catherine L. Dunn is the buyer of 162 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Justus I. Wakelee is the buyer of 150 West Fifteenth Street.

The buyer of 101-103 Crosby Street, sold last month by the Central Trust Company, was Elihalet L. Davis, who has since transferred the property to Anton Long, subject to a mortgage of $37,500.

The newly formed 60 West Ninety-fourth Street Company is the buyer of 60 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Realty Note.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 417; Aaron Edsaul against estate of Barnard Harragan et al, owners; A. Bassford, Jr., contractor.....$166.66
4TH AV, 429; Simon Ginsberg against Harry C. Hallenbeck, owner; Paul A. McGolrick, contractor.....$1,005.50
5TH AV, 47; Siegel Building Corp., Inc., against Salmagundi Club, Inc., owner and contractor.....$19,178.08
101ST ST, 416 East; William Richman against Esther Ostroff, owner; John Ostroff, contractor.....$350.26

Bronx.

RAILROAD PROPERTY at 149th St and Park Av, 100x8, see mechanic's lien; Ajax Portland Cement Co. against New York Central Railroad Co., owner; Fredburn Construction Co., contractor.....$341.85

It Is More Economic to Buy Than to Rent

PRIVATE house and apartment rents are high and going higher. You can buy a private house today at a price so low that not only is it more economical than renting, but it offers an incomparable investment. The market for private houses has never been at such a low ebb. The prices are sure to rise and your choice lies in the finest residential sections in New York. For example:—

Fifties, between 5th and 6th Avenues; 20 ft., 5 story, American Basement. (Cost, $90,000; Assessed value, $68,000)—Price: $46,000.

Sixties, Madison & Park Avenues; 20 ft., 4 story, good order. (Assessed value, $47,000)—Price: $35,000.

Seventies, near 5th Ave.; 22 ft., modern. (Assessed value, $74,000)—Price: $70,000.

In the Sixties, just off Fifth Avenue; 25 ft., 5 story, American Basement. (Assessed value, $150,000)—Price: $145,000.

Lenox Hill, adjoining 5th Avenue; 20 ft., 4 story, good order. (Assessed value, $82,000)—Price: $50,000.

In the Seventies, near Fifth Avenue; 17 ft., 4 story. (Assessed value, $70,000)—Price: $45,000.

A few choice investments in business or apartment properties that show 12% to 15% returns.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
At 48th St. 414 Madison Avenue Murray Hill 5600

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A handsome three-story basement and cellar residence on WEST 127TH ST., near Fifth Ave., size 18.9x100. Rented at $780 per annum. Price $6,350. Easy terms. A WAR BARGAIN.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 Broadway, N. Y.

136 WEST 34TH STREET
Between two subway stations
5-Story, 25 x 98.9
$110,000
Very Easy Terms. 5% 5 Years
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street.

ABOVE 34th ST., Near 7th Ave.
Plot 66 x 98
UNRESTRICTED
$1,200 front foot.
Easy terms. 5% 5 years.
JOHN W. AHERN,
59 Liberty Street.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

651-653-655 E. 158th St., N. E. Cor. Cauldwell Ave., Bronx — Three 3-family frame houses on plot 55x74.11. Steam heat and hot water.

Annual Rent $3,000.

This property was just obtained by foreclosure and can be bought at a price which will show a splendid return. Brokers protected.
G. T. RITCHINGS,
Tel. 6880 Cort. 135 Broadway.

AT A SACRIFICE.

Settling an estate; three apartment houses in the Bronx, costing over $60,000; will sell at $35,000. Address Ownership, B 255 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500
With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.
We are builders of cozy 7-room homes in Brooklyn on new subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our great subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.
ALCO BUILDING CO.
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

WORTH $12,000; SELL $7,750
Only $1,500 cash buys equity in 1550 East 8th St., near Avenue O; large detached 2-family house; grounds 40x120; 17 rooms; garage space; steam, electricity; parquet floors; oak trim; tile baths; separate entrances and porches; mortgage $4,150; biggest bargain ever offered. HEUCHEL, 519 3d St., Brooklyn.

Colonial Style **FLATBUSH** Just Completed
74 Midwood St., near Prospect Park Station; easy housekeeping, 8 rooms and 2 baths; every modern convenience. Terms to suit. Apply to
J. D. O'CONNELL, Jr. 631 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Fenimore St.

RENT FURNISHED Water front, ½ acre, old shade, 12 rooms, 3 baths; double garage; owner going abroad for three years. Location, New Rochelle; particulars apply to
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42nd St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3826.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Owing to financial reverses owner of this attractive Summer or all-year home is absolutely forced to sell. Land nearly 2 acres, dwelling of 12 rooms, steam heat and every convenience, garage, &c. Located in the best section of Huntington, near and overlooking the Bay; bathing rights included. A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE. For all particulars apply THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

SEASHORE BUNGALOWS.

5 large rooms and bath; up to date in every detail; all modern improvements; restricted bathing beach; boating and fishing. Only 40 minutes from New York. All year round home. Full price $5400, only small amount of cash needed. Balance same as rent. BUNGALOW, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y. City.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.

$7 PER LOT.

Estate must be sold at once, consisting of 5 acres, 217,800 square feet (100 lots); worth $1500—will sell all for $750; small amount of cash down, balance very easy terms. T. J. Browne, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

STUCCO HOUSE—$20 MONTHLY
Buys it. Everything new; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $5,500, $1,000 cash needed, title guaranteed. M. E., 47 West 34th St., Room 454.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT LARCHMONT
36 minutes from 42d Street; modern Colonial home, half brick and shingles; contains central entrance hall and 10 rooms and 3 baths; terraced plot, highest in community, 80x142, with shade and apples trees. All improvements. Inquire M. S. Keller, 40 W. 32d St., N. Y. City. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Greenacres—Scarsdale
Tapestry Brick House, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, brick garage, large plot near Station and Club. Price $16,500. Rent $1650 a year.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
18 East 41st Street.

FINE HOME NEAR THE WATER
Perfect example of early English Country House, of brick, stucco and adzed timbers, 12 rooms, 8 baths, 2 extra lavatories; quartered oak panelled living room; maids' dining room; four porches; ample grounds, bathing, tennis and golf; five minutes to Stamford Station.
F. I. FIELD, 18 East 41st St.

RYE, N. Y.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Rent
FOR SALE
Large and Small Places
48-ACRE FARM FOR $12,000
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

LARGE PLACE TO RENT AT MT. VERNON
(28 Minutes from Grand Central.)
Very high ground, convenient to station; 14 rooms and 3 baths; stucco exterior; steam heat, electric light; large grounds, with stable; fruit and shade trees; $1800 per year.
Anderson Realty Co., Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TWO NEW HOMES, just completed, in Pelham Manor. Owner drafted and gone to war; 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; old forest shade trees. Plots 70x150 ft. each. Water, gas, sewer, macadam walks. Will sell for $1,000 less than value, for $8,000.
H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 3826.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FORCED REMOVAL
to the West, is your opportunity to buy a handsome house in best suburban location for $13,000, well worth $18,000; house contains large and handsomely finished living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, sanitary gas kitchen, four master bedrooms, baths, and two servant bedrooms and bath; no expense was spared in the building and finishing of this most attractive house; the garage has water and sewer connections; the plot is large and on a corner; transportation by both trolley and steam road; good auto roads; see this bargain; its attractiveness and low price will soon sell it. For full particulars and pictures address H. E. White, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

MUST SELL
this most conveniently located suburban home; only 30 minutes out; good transportation, schools, clubs, &c.; house has seven large rooms, steam heat, parquet floors, tiled bath, built-in bookcases and ironing-board; many features found only in houses selling for twice this price; all city improvements; no assessments; price only $5,500; could not be duplicated for $6,500; terms can be arranged. Full particulars, F. W. Wagoner, Room 518, 1,328 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

54th Street
East of 5th Avenue
Two private houses
Will alter for business
Wm. A. White & Sons
on premises or 46 Cedar Street
TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN

STORE AND BASEMENT.
Possession May 1, 1918.
38 Park Pl. through to 37 Barclay St.
between Broadway and Church Street.
Modern building, steam heated and elevator.
William H. Whiting & Co.
41 Park Row (or your own broker.) 5900 Cort.

OFFICES TO LET
37-39 East 28th St.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$25 TO $50 PER MONTH.
N. A. BERWIN & CO., Inc., 56 West 45th St.

Warehouse
In Downtown Section
Large Space—Strong Building.
For Sale—Reasonable.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS
7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Pulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
424-438 West 33d St.
1 Block West of Main N. Y. Post Office.

6,000 SQUARE FEET
Permanent and Exceptional Light. Equipped With Sprinklers.
$4,000
Suitable for Printers, Lithographers, Engravers.
Moore & Wyckoff
546 5th Avenue
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

133 MULBERRY ST.
2 LOFTS TO LET
Bet. Grand & Hester Sts.
Accessible by 8 subway lines and 8 bridges. Lofts 75x100 each; 15,000 square feet. Light on all sides, steam heat, 2 freight elevators, 2 stairways, one north, one south side of building. Head room of lofts, 9.6 and 9.4. Apply to OWNER, at 133 Mulberry Street.

OFFICES TO LET
37-39 EAST 28TH ST.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$25 TO $50 PER MONTH.
N. A. BERWIN & CO., Inc., 56 West 45th St.

OFFICES
For Rent
34th St. & B'way
"In the Heart of New York"
Offices and Salesrooms.
Highest class modern fireproof building. Excellent service.
$300 to $800 yearly
Willard S. Burrows Co.
110 W. 34th St. Telephone Greeley 5450

OFFICES
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
In the heart of the financial district
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
on premises or 46 Cedar Street
TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY ON HAND
FOR WELL LOCATED PROPERTY
at 5%. M. L., 238 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Rare opportunity to secure beautiful corner space, about 900 feet, Broadway and 18th St.; excellent light; thoroughly up-to-date building; space suitable for offices and showroom; entirely fitted out with oak partitions; this space can be sublet at a very low figure; can be leased for two years. Apply Harry Feller, 873 Broadway.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 6th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 60TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 30 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4178.

TO SUBLET, at attractive price, rear part of fifth floor, 114-116 East 16th St., 5,000 square feet gross; no manufacturing. Apply Henry Isaacs, Inc., 222 4th Av., N. W. cor. 18th.

Store and three rooms, together or separately, in building 21x70 feet; cellar 21x135 feet, at 992 2d Av. Chas. J. Kroehle, owner, 159 East 71st St.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St.—Lofts and north skylight offices and studios, 22x100; elevator, steam heat. Apply on premises, or Rieser, telephone 5350 Madison.

To sublet, Sheridan Building, 1,358 Broadway, large office, show window on Broadway, one flight up; terms reasonable; immediate possession. Inquire Superintendent.

Three lofts, 75x100 each, for light manufacturing; 2 passenger and one freight elevator; immediate possession. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St. Phone Bryant 8873.

Light Loft, 5,000 square feet.
SHARLOW BUILDING,
440-442 West 42d St.

PARLOR STORE, $1,300.
130 West 34th, at Broadway, 25x85; light. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

Top loft, 7,500 square feet; daylight; steam heat, power; low rent. Engineer, 540 West 26th. Telephone Franklin 1895.

Private office, with loft storage space, one minute from Canal station of new B. R. T. subway, 4th floor, 441 Broadway.

Desirable office to sublet. Inquire Manhattan Mdkf. Mfg. Co., Inc., Flatiron Bldg., 940 Broadway, Room 419.

Fine Store.—Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 128th St.; fine location; reasonable rent.

532, 37 West.—Parlors; parquet floors; four rooms, all or part; doctor or client, light business.

To let, furnished offices, joint services stenographer, telephone, &c.; also wide desk space. Room 514, 5th Av. Building.

Large office to sublet at 31 Union Square. Apply Horowitz & Newmark, 6 West 18th.

Front of carpentry and woodworking shop; reasonable. Field, 40 Manhattan St.

Exceptional opportunity to rent part office, 21 Park Row, Room 1805.

Sublet, whole or separate, newly furnished office; reasonable. Address 425 5th Av., Room 411.

Beautifully furnished uptown offices to sublet; will sell furnishings. J 113 Times.

Light, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

Part of small office downtown, joint service of stenographer. B 397 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—Desk space in Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St., Room 1544.

Part of desirable office with desk and service; rent $12. Room 1117, 290 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Light, sprinkler building, 22,000 sq. ft.; good labor section; larger, smaller spaces. Baffa & Dixon, 228 B'way, B'klyn; Williamsburg 72.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Old established Western engineering firm desires accommodation for small branch office downtown; would share suite with other tenant; good situation imperative; preferably lower Broadway. B 886 Times Downtown.

Insurance broker desires desk space and service downtown building. Insurance, B 866 Times Downtown.

DESIRE store for fur business; willing to take up unexpired lease. Address K., Room 6045, 1 Madison Av.

Wanted—About 2,000 square feet in high-class office building south of Maiden Lane. O 876 Times Downtown.

A large office in A1 building wanted by public stenographer. K 45 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
424-438 West 33d St.
1 Block West of Main N. Y. Post Office.

6,000 SQUARE FEET
Permanent and Exceptional Light. Equipped With Sprinklers.
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Suitable for Printers, Lithographers, Engravers.
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Highest class modern fireproof building. Excellent service.
$300 to $800 yearly
Willard S. Burrows Co.
110 W. 34th St. Telephone Greeley 5450

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In the heart of the financial district
Apply to
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on premises or 46 Cedar Street
TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN

STORE AND BASEMENT.
Possession May 1, 1918.
38 Park Pl. through to 37 Barclay St.
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Modern building, steam heated and elevator.
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BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS
7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Pulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Three lots, including corner 174th St., just off Jerome Av.; bargain. X. Y. Z., 26 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Five-cent fare direct to pretty 6-room cottage; steam heat, electricity, and gas; parquet floors, &c.; sacrifice for $200 down; easy payments. Richardson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$100 cash for cozy cottage, block from trolley; improvements; near stores, school, &c.; balance easy. Inquire store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For the most complete list of properties, for rent furnished, unfurnished, for sale or exchange, telephone, telegraph, or write William E. Morrell, Inc., 25 Orawaupum St., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1286.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $250 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, hardwood floors, beamed ceilings, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

For sale in Bernardsville, N. J., gentleman's estate of 113 acres, containing master's house, combination stable and garage, complete set of farm buildings; any reasonable offer considered; terms attractive. J. E. Hulshizer, 200 5th Av., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 5-room house, ground for poultry, vegetables, &c.; small payment and balance $12 monthly. Small Farm, Box 214 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm property worth $4,000 at $3,200 to quickest buyer; 80 or more acres at Seaville, Cape May Co., N. J., on main shore boulevard running from Cape May City to Ocean City; 250 yards to Reading R. R. sta.; about 50 acres good cleared ground, 5 acres woodland, 10 acres meadow with outlet into inland waterway, and 32 acres of growing oak; farmhouse, 6 rooms, with cellar, outbuildings, &c. S. T. Godfrey, Hammonton, N. J.

Farms Wanted.

Wanted, farm for rent with privilege to buy; from 50 acres up; must be convenient to New York. K 28 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

318 WEST 139TH ST.
321 WEST 139TH ST.
Private houses; 11 rooms; in first-class condition.
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
299 Madison Av.
Tel. Murray Hill 1481.

56TH ST., Park and Lexington Aves.—Small three-story brownstone house, 9 rooms and bathroom; price $20,000; liberal terms. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

Long Island.

Beautiful all-year brick and stucco residence, 1¼ acres, situated on Little Neck Bay, L. I.; 15 rooms, 3 baths, every modern convenience; elegantly finished; large porch and lawn; garden, shrubbery; stable and garage with men's quarters; an ideal home; 25 minutes by rail and 40 by motor from Manhattan; built and occupied by owner, but too large for present needs; part purchase price can remain. H 80 Times.

Corner plot, 70x125, Crescent St., L. I. City, 5 blocks from Bridge Plaza. Owner 78 years old; must sell. Terms, K 249 Times Downtown.

At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each, all improvements; $5,500; rent $35. O. A. Thompson, 237 4th Av., N. Y. Telephone 3103 Gramercy.

Westchester.

LOOK!—I MUST
sell my White Plains house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; large corner plot; no reasonable offer refused. Address
Widow, Box 176, White Plains, N. Y.

New York State.

Have for sale at sacrifice to quick buyer, beautiful residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y., "The City of Beautiful Homes"; no brokers; 11 rooms, 3 toilets, 2 baths, tiled; garage; plot 60x118; plate glass windows; every convenience; truly a gentleman's home; $7,000 cash. Owner, K 248 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home, Brewster, N. Y.; every facility; 3 minutes to station. Write, phone, or call Henry Jones & Son, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

Will sell nine-room house at White Plains; no agents. Write for particulars, Box K 250 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

Have you been thinking of that long-wished-for, cozy little home in a beautiful suburb? Here you will find more than you have ever dreamed of. For a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room house on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property with every city improvement and only 30 minutes away; price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone, M. D. Ayers, 148 West 36th St. Phone 4585 Greeley.

Massachusetts.

For Sale.—Country residence at West Brookfield, Mass.; ideally located for Summer home; house eight rooms and bath; one acre of land. Address C. E. Cather, 15 Northampton St., Worcester, Mass.

Houses Wanted.

Portable canvas or wooden house, from three to five rooms, wanted; must be in good condition and bargain price for cash; send full description. H 106 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Brooklyn.

For 2 or 3 months, modern 8-room detached house in restricted section of Flatbush; adults. Phone Midwood 1496 W.

Long Island.

AT WOODMERE, L. I.
Several furnished cottages to rent for season. Telephone 1511 Morningside.

Westchester.

Charming, unusual home to rent, furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; every convenience; garage near; combination city and suburban locality. 128 Bruce Av., South Yonkers.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

DESIRE to rent house with modern improvements within one hour New York for year or more; large grounds or acreage preferred; will pay good rent for desirable place. H. Matz, Arverne, L. I.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

New Jersey.

Harrington Park, N. J.—45 minutes from Times Square; near station; 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; sleeping porches; corner plot, 50x150; rent $42. William A. Wilson, 220 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
One three-story brick building, 25x75 feet, ground 50x100 feet; suitable for garage, livery stable, or manufacturing purposes; located within fifteen miles of New York City on main line of the New Haven Railroad; on reasonable terms. Address Box 122, Pelham, N. Y.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—One-family house with modern improvements and garage, along Grand Central line; not more than 35 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Write full details, Box R 1606, 1,123 Broadway.

Wanted, in Pelham or vicinity, modern house of 8 or 9 rooms, $1,200 per year. O 866 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

84TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished, two, three rooms, bath, every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

55TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—5-room housekeeping apartment; modern, high-class building; $135 furnished, $100 unfurnished; will sell beautiful contents, $1,000. Telephone Murray Hill 1381, between 10 and 1 daily.

55TH ST. and Park Av.—Beautiful furnished apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, at $1,000 a month from now until Oct. 1 if desired; shown any day between 11 and 12. Phone 7181 Plaza.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 82d St.

FIFTH AV., 311.—Studio apartment, 8 rooms and bath; unusually attractive; janitor and maid service; reasonable rent. Apply janitor.

Furnished—West Side.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, several modern apartments, 3 to 12 rooms; rents $1,000 to $3,500; excellent locations. Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, Inc., 185 Madison Av. Phone 2685 Murray Hill.

23D, 357-59 WEST.—Three rooms; newly furnished; $50. Apply janitor.

37TH, 23 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom and bath; all modern improvements; will furnish; rent $35. Comerford.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 115 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, bath; electric light, steam heat, gas; service.

48TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—SITTING ROOM, ALCOVE BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATH, COMPLETELY FURNISHED. TELEPHONE BRYANT 9779.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private bath.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—4-room apartment, with kitchen and bath, 14th floor, southwest corner; all outside; perfectly planned; superb management; service elevator in kitchen; cold storage in pantry; beautifully furnished; Steinway Duo-Art piano; $250 per month until September. Telephone Circle 8560, or call Prescott 14 H.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, beautifully appointed three-room and kitchenette apartment, overlooking Central Park; open fireplace. Mason.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Front apartment overlooking Park; three beautiful rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

66TH, 245-247 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome, spacious bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, service; excellent location.

69TH, 23 WEST.—Newly furnished three rooms, bath, kitchenette; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

72D ST., WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; piano; $135. L. W. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Six rooms and bath; excellent neighborhood; comfortably furnished; elevator apartment; rent $100. Tobias.

75TH, 14 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, parlor floor, select residence, improvements, maid.

79TH ST., WEST. — Handsomely furnished apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $165; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST., WEST.—Elegantly furnished elevator apartment; 5 large, light rooms, 2 baths; bargain; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

84TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite; private bath; refined, private house.

89TH ST., 305 WEST.—Private house; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, service; $55-$65.

90S.—Seven rooms, two baths; very handsomely furnished; reasonable. Col. 3074.

91ST, 27 W

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, with private American family, home and board for baby girl four years old; reference required. H 100 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

Board and room, or two, wanted on a farm in New York or Pennsylvania States, by a bachelor, (mechanical engineer;) could help to look after the farm, if necessary; no boarding houses. K 29 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO landaulet, beautifully finished, in first-class mechanical condition; former property of well-known millionaire. W. F. Kinney, 45 5th Av. Telephone Stuyvesant 2172.

BUICK BARGAINS, 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC, 1912, 5-passenger touring car, thoroughly overhauled; new top, good tires; $210. Sullivan, care of Studebaker Corp., Used Car Dept., B'way & 56th St. Phone Circle 1400.

CADILLAC.—A beautiful (late model) Cadillac touring car, used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than quarter value. Private stable, 148 East 39th St.

CADILLAC.—7-passenger, 1916, for sale; first class condition; has been overhauled by Cadillac Company; price reasonable. Address R. N., Box 225 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC taxicab, 1911; recently painted and overhauled; paid up meter; big bargain. Dr. Backal, 703 East 5th. Orchard 2263.

FORD coupe, 1917; General Electric self-starter; everything in first-class condition; can be seen after 10 A. M. Murray Hill, 27 East 40th St.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 B'way.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917-18 model.
Brand new; fully guaranteed.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

LANCIA CABRIOLET, 30 H. P.,
SEATING THREE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA touring car in splendid condition; ready to drive away; best offer takes it; what will you give? J. Meacle, 1,751 B'way. Phone 1400 Circle.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,380 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,380 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, 1916, five-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,380 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MERCER 1917 speedster, 1916 speedster; also touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

MOON, 1917, Chummy, special Spanish leather upholstery; Continental motor; excellent shoes and paint; extras; quick bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1972.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,380 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE eight cylinder, 1917 touring; must sell at once. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLANDS and Willys Knights, closed cars, tourings and roadsters; overhauled, repainted and guaranteed; as efficient as new cars with a used-car price; reasonable payment terms, and free storage to April first. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St. Call. Write for bulletin.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 touring.
Packard 2-35 phaeton.
Packard 1913, 48 phaeton, with Westinghouse starter.
1914 Chalmers limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
(Brooklyn Branch.)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av.
Phone Flatbush 8184.

PACKARD limousine, in A1 condition, good shoes, good paint, with extra touring car body; will sacrifice to highest bidder. J. J. Sullivan, 1,751 Broadway. Telephone Circle 1400.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet, 2-35; like new. CADILLAC (1916) Touring; wire wheels. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD, 1916, seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,380 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PACKARD landaulet, 1914, 2-38; cost me more than $4,800; sell it for $585. J. J. Meacle, 5th floor, 1,751 B'way, (cor. 56th St.)

PACKARD 2-35 twin 6; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 225 West 57th St.

PAIGE 1917 limousine, newly painted; good condition; no reasonable offer refused; cost $3,000. E. J., 308 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1912, 48-H. P., 7-pass, limousine, equipped with a very attractive 7-passenger straight roof special limousine body. Equipment: Electric generator, demountable rims, speedometer, Klaxon horn, extra rims, trunk rack; paint and mechanism in good, serviceable condition; price $550; demonstration.

Mr. Gould,
Harolds Motor Car Co.,
238 West 54th St.
Circle 1800.

PIERCE-ARROW touring car, 36; must sell quick; will sacrifice for $395. J. J. Sullivan, 1,751 B'way, cor. 56th St., (5th floor.)

PIERCE - ARROW "38" touring, latest model, $3,250. Grimes, 199 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 7 passenger; like new. Wallace, 225 West 57th.

RENAULT ROADSTER, 1916.
18 H. P. Sportif model.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

RENAULT Limousine, 20-30 horse power; first-class condition. Telephone Lenox 960.

REO.—Late model roadster; will sell for $300 because we need room. Studebaker Used Car Dept., Broadway and 56th St. Telephone 1400 Circle.

S. G. V. Brougham.—Special show car; almost new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX special, 1915, shaft drive, 4-passenger; Holbrook body; genuine bargain; also Simplex, 1914, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; both cars guaranteed. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX CRANE ROADSTER,
1917 model.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

SIMPLEX roadster; disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 69th St.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
A quality car, with the upkeep cost of a light, cheap car; we have several "tradeins" in touring and runabout models which we have repainted and overhauled, and are selling with the factory guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600. (J. H. Driscoll, Manager.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 4-passenger, 1917 coupe, 4-cylinder; painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice; used very little. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 8th Av. Murray Hill, 9871.

STEARNS, 1917, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,380 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, 6-cylinder, landaulet body, built by New Haven Carriage Co.; Brewster green, with gold striping; cost, new, $1,655; sell for $855. Studebaker Corp., Used Car Dept., B'way & 56th St. Phone 1400 Circle.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, Springfield sedan, overhauled and repainted; 5 new shoes; standard guarantee; cost, new, $1,850; will sell for $850. Studebaker Corp., Used Car Dept., B'way & 56th St. Phone 1400 Circle.

STUDEBAKER coupe, 1917, Willoughby body, seating four; owner will accept any reasonable offer; in fact, will sacrifice to get quick action. Telephone or call, W. F. Kinney, 1,751 B'way. Phone 1400 Circle.

STUDEBAKER roadster, 1917, 3-passenger, 6-cylinder; newly painted Brewster green, with gold stripes; a wonderful bargain at $565. Studebaker Corp., Used Car Dept., B'way & 56th St. Phone 1400 Circle.

STUDEBAKER, Series 18, 4-cylinder, 3-passenger roadster; upholstery in fine condition; good tires; sell for $555. Studebaker Corp., Used Car Dept., B'way & 56th St. Phone 1400 Circle.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUDEBAKER touring car, late model, 4-cylinder; economical in upkeep; easy on tires; cost, new, $1,080; sell for $210. Studebaker Corp., Used Car Dept., B'way & 56th St. Phone 1400 Circle.

STUDEBAKER touring car, 1916, 4-cylinder, splendid mechanical condition; owner drafted for army; must sell immediately; bargain at $383. W. F. Kinney, 1,751 B'way.

STUDEBAKER landau roadster, 1917, driven by careful owner; fine condition throughout; what do you offer? J. J. Sullivan, 1,751 B'way. Phone 1400 Circle.

STUDEBAKER 1917.
Six-cylinder Colonial coupe; cheap. Phone Audubon 1925.

STUTZ, 1917 touring; also bulldog and speedster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other makes
Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHTS, all models, with manufacturer's guarantee. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

YS-KNIGHT.—Will sell my beautiful brougham; runs, looks like new; cost $2,850; sell $700 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON 1916 48 touring; excellent condition throughout; newly painted.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
(Brooklyn Branch.)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near
Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8184.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC 7-passenger Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham, Sedan.
1918 CHANDLER Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS little "6"; like new.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
1917 STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
1917 GRANT Light Six Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Sedan, with extra Summer top.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING.
OVERLAND Touring; electric starter; $250.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $275.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
WEST 58TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 067-068.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 OLDS, 4-passenger; mileage 900.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," 7-pass. touring.
1917 OVERLAND, small "6" touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger touring.
1917 REO, 5-passenger roadster.
1917 FORD CABRIOLET; extra equipment.
1916 LEXINGTON, 7-passenger touring.
1916 REO "6" touring.
1916 CADILLAC, 7-pasrenger touring.
1916 CHANDLER, 7-passenger sedan.
1915 STUDEBAKER "4" touring.
1915 PACKARD, 3-48 touring.
1915 OVERLAND touring; special price.
1914 MERCER touring; exceptional.

OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUTO trucks.

AUTO trucks for sale, 1½ and 5 tons, in good order. Can be seen working at 870 West Broadway.

TRUCKS.—2½, 3½ ton trucks for hire, day, week, or long-distance hauls; covered vans; also with hoists; owner drives. Service telephone. Vanderbilt 238.

WANTED.—Loads 5-ton motor trucks, New York to Philadelphia; special rates. Communicate Stern, 3,217 Broadway. Phone Morningside 6095.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL buy good second hand car; part cash, part stock strong producing oil company, 1,500 Singer Building.

500 AUTOS Wanted.—Cash ready; all good makes. 1,763 Broadway. Circle 2476.

CHANDLER.—Wanted, Chummy 1917 or similar car. Shaw, 106-8 East 110th.

PIERCE-ARROW "48" limousine wanted, 1915 or later. N 596 Times Harlem.

TOURING CAR wanted, sedan preferred; cash. Box 493 Madison Square, New York.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-5530 Bryant.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD.—Beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard, $350 a month, chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 74 West 96th St.

PACKARD Renting Service, $75-$100 per week; shopping, theatre. Call Riverside 5245.

PIERCE-ARROW trucks to rent; we are looking for good hauling contracts for the coming season; Pierce-Arrow trucks used exclusively. P. O. Box 607 Titusville, Penn.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines, landaulets, moderate; private service. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Columbus 7261.

CADILLAC, limousine, for hire; day, week, monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

Automobile Repairing.

MAUTOMOBILE painting and repairing; we build special Victoria tops; try us, it will pay you. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 818 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 9340.

PAINTING, etc.; crimmings, woodwork, victoria tops and slip covers, also dents. 2,784 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. 6462 E. N. Y.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311 West 140th. Audubon 1540.

Automobile Garages.

TEN portable steel automobile garages for sale; packed for export. Apply 5 Beekman St., Room 1036, between 10-11.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School of the Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed; monthly terms to firms not employing bookkeepers. Write Cornell, 2,744 Broadway. Telephone Academy 2214.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT. — College woman desires position copy-writer; literary. Stenham, 361 West 121st St.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT.—Young lady, 23; high school graduate; six years' experience; efficient, initiative, executive ability; controlling accounts, trial balances; complete charge; $20. B 887 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Insurance brokers, do you need a young lady thoroughly experienced in insurance broker's office as cashier, stenographer, and typewriter? M. E., 499 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, Secretary, Stenographer, 5 years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts; highest credentials; salry $22. B 393 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY. — High-class; efficient; 8 years' experience printing, advertising; references. K 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 10 years' experience, desires to connect reliable concern; at present employed; $27-$30. B 848 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, A1, stenographer, correspondent; energetic, reliable; $25. L. T., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced; competent; highest references. Box 7, 306 Willis Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 double-entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; competent; $25. K 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, A1, excellent penman, accurate, qualified, experience, best references; salary $20. B 502 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, controlling accounts, trial balance, desires to make change. H 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, controlling accounts, to assume full charge; salary, $20. K 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience, controlling accounts, to take complete charge; salary $22. J 564 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, five years' experience, wants start with large concern; $16. J 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Charge, cash; trust, balance, financial statement; salary $20-$25. B 395 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young lady, good appearance, desires position in hotel restaurant or hotel; can furnish cash security. E. R., Hotel Bristol, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID, neat, experienced plain sewing; Catholic; city references; $35. M 115 Times.

CHAMBERMAID wants position; disengaged soon; reference. E 819 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6585.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, (28,) married, three years with certified accountants, desires good connection; references. J 258 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Eight years' good bookkeeping experience; connect with reliable firm; best references; $18. Stutzker, 967 Tinton Av., Bronx.

ACCOUNTANT desires change to permanent position, preferably with large accountant's office; city or close vicinity. A 162 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Business and public accounting experience; salary desired, $30; reliable. C 201 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISERS AND AGENCY MEN:
My copy in this paper makes good. Will consider agency job or advertising manager's position where results count. Two years in present position. Ten years' business experience. University training. When shall I call? K 99 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, large newspaper experience; personality plus persistency give me results; $35; drawing account or salary. K 91 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER of suits and coats wants to connect with reliable house; can give best of references. K 26 Times.

AUDITOR, executive, office manager, with a number of years' experience in chain store company, desires to connect with progressive corporation; draft exempt. K 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced accountant, qualified to handle credits, collections, and correspondence, desires position with wholesale house or manufacturing concern; best references; moderate salary. K 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(30;) competent; three years' experience; can take full charge; knowledge typewriting; commercial high school graduate. K 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—American, exempt, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, trial balances; references. B 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER desires position; exempt; 12 years' experience; costs, controlling accounts, accounting; best references. H 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; newspaper and varied experience; accuracy and efficiency guaranteed; references; $25, with advancement. K 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) thoroughly experienced; references; moderate salary; desires position. H 814 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, college training, accountancy; desires position. Horowitz, 341 East 77th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, cost systems; $25. K 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, draft exempt, college education, experience export; salary $22. K 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience, accurate, reliable, thorough knowledge office routine. K 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, competent, wants position; $30. Fischer, Box 61, Jamaica, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, nine years' experience; thoroughly capable; controlling accounts; exempt. N 588 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, (25,) exempt; thorough accountant; systematizer; $30. N. N., 249 Lenox Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—21 years; 4 years' experience, thorough on controls and trial balances. B 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Credit Man.—Full office charge; cloaks, suits preferred; best references and business experience. H 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (19½); controlling accounts; experienced; high school graduate; $18. J 136 Times.

BUTLER, middle age, desires position; 15 years last place. McDonough, 104 East 123d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, single, 28, experience, 15 years, mechanic, careful driver, desires permanent position private family; honest; no liquor, smoking; Packard, Cadillac preferred; references; wages $35 week. Chauffeur, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR, (39,) wishes position private family; highly recommended by last employer; five years last place; good mechanic; go anywhere. M. B., 24 West 60th St., care Fitzsimmons.

CHAUFFEUR wishes steady position; 12 years' experience, domestic, foreign machines; A-1 mechanic; best reference. Herman, 235 West 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic A1, and driver, 8 years' experience on all make of cars, wishes immediate employment. Joseph Jarone, care Gaynor, 1,753 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class mechanic, 11 years' experience; competent, reliable; safe driver; best references; private, city or country. Heisler, 874 Forest Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, desires steady position 3 nine years' experience, including airplanes; abstainer. J. Raphael, 2,059 Davidson Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, single, good mechanic, experienced, with private families only; $100 monthly; references. S. Fischer, 667 Caudwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, n.schanic, 33, married, wishes position private family; honest, reliable; strictly temperate; reference. Lenox 9300, Extension 306.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) excellent references, $16. Michael Morrison, 185 East 15th. 1470 Stuyvesant.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; abstainer, careful driver; five years' experience; excellent references. K 47 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; best reference; $30 weekly; permanent; private only. H 76 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 7 years' experience Winton cars; own repairs; city and touring; private; careful driver. J 192 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, (22,) draft exempt, knowledge of bookkeeping, interested in literary, advertising, dramatic lines, desires position. N 592 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT.—What can you offer capable man, 20, correspondent-bookkeeper, with executive ability? K 210 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT-STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, is open for work evenings. K 207 Times Downtown.

CREDIT ADJUSTER, IV, classification, university education, can furnish bond, wishes employment. B 384 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, machine designer, three years' experience, understands plant layout, desires position along engineering lines. K 56 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on jigs, fixtures, gasoline engine and automobile layout. K 24 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 20 years' experience; best references from former employers. H 110 Times.

EDITOR-LITERARY CRITIC.—Eight years' experience; desires part or whole time position with book publisher or magazine as editor, associate, or reader. R 9 Times.

ENGINEER, licensed, 32, Scotch, would like to connect with some reliable engineering or packing concern as a city salesman. G 165 Times.

EXECUTIVE
or
ASSISTANT.
Young man, (30,) employed as branch sales manager of large corporation, seeks broader field; earning $5,000; will accept less if future possibilities warrant. K 19 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Now buyer and manager for large installment furniture and carpet house; high-class advertising and merchandise man; can take full charge of big proposition and produce satisfactory results; A1 credentials. R. A., 201 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, export, import, office manager, systematizer, ten years' commercial experience, draft exempt, college education, linguist, diplomatic, and tactful, desires change for connections where ambition and initiative are utilized. H 97 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION desired by young man, 37, married, attorney at law, in office of large banking, public utility, or other corporation; 17 years' experience; satisfactory reference. Z 282 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER would change; able accountant, efficiency man; good mechanic; know men and methods; can get results; American; age 48. Z 316 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, (30,) exempt, highly educated, unusual experience, linguist, now employed, desires connection large concern; highest credentials. K 53 Times.

GARDENER, married, desires position, gentleman's estate; references. Janitor, 1,270 Stebbins Av., Bronx.

MANAGER.—Business or office manager with executive ability desires position; age 28, married, 10 years' experience in wholesale grocery and grain business, also dry goods; can furnish highest credentials. For personal interview address H 71 Times.

MAN, 32, married, formerly installment business for myself, wishes position as salesman or collector; can furnish excellent references and cash security. K 22 Times.

MASTER SHIP CARPENTER,
(HOLLANDER.)
Many years' experience as chief of carpenter's department for all wooden work inside ships of the largest shipyard in Holland; capable to handle large staff of workingmen; thoroughly familiar with machinery and hardware; the best recommendations. J 198 Times.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, American, having years of experience in handling large force, skilled mechanic; best of references furnished. K 217 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT, 26 years old, exempt, wishes position with progressive concern seeking resourceful and energetic man, thoroughly experienced in all branches office work; in present position over 4 years. W 125 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 27, married, bookkeeper, collections, credits, employed, desires change, with opportunities. Address G. A., 293 West 125th.

PAINTING, paperhanging, decorating, furniture painting; everywhere; contract work; reasonable; references. Frank Kraus, 23 West 31st. 3141 Madison Square.

PAYMASTER.—American, 35, as paymaster, payroll clerk, or timekeeper; experienced. Box 890 Times, 2 Rector St.

REAL ESTATE.—Do you want a man familiar with property management, city ordinances relating thereto, appraising? Wish to associate with real estate concern or manage realty department of an institution. K 46 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Business man, many years active office in real estate corporation, open to proposition; executive or outside management; high-class references or bonds; willing to go out of town. K 97 Times Uptown.

SALESMAN, American, (32,) thoroughly capable; have been employed five years selling agricultural machinery and hardware specialties to farmers, hardware merchants and agricultural supply houses; have been called off road due to inability of house to fill orders; salary and commission. C 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, age 28, five years' experience, who can produce, desires connection with reputable concern handling staple line; unquestionable references furnished. K 33 Times.

SALESMAN.—Fifteen years selling merchandise for reliable concern; will travel. H 99 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young, married, experienced leather fancy goods; city, New England. K 34 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, capable, wants road position with reputable firm; exempt. K 37 Times.

SALESMAN, road ten years, novelties, wishes change to permanent staple. K 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young, aggressive, (draft exempt,) personality, experience, seeks salary proposition. H 813 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 42, desires situation any line, city or road; experienced. H 116 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and inside salesman would like to connect with reliable concern. K 20 Times.

SPANISH, English, French; stenographer, typist, translator; general factory supply, tool, hardware; buyer, manager; city or abroad. J 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, young American, (20,) high school graduate; excellent penman; two years' experience; permanent position; $15. H 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education, varied experience in manufacturing and accounting lines, wishes position; A1 references. N 593 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in public stenography work, capable managing an office; state salary and past experience. K229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; experienced. Benjamin Bloom, 689 Beck St., Bronx. Melrose 1492-M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Sol Brusco, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, sales ability, learn stock, eventually sell. K 35 Times.

STUDENT, Japanese, desires position as valet or entire charge of gentleman's apartment. Write Shiro, 1,035 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN with "good level business head" desires connection with concern which wishes and appreciates services of a hard worker; not necessary at first, but must be position where there is a good chance to advance and learn a good business; am 20 years of age, have five years' business experience, can handle correspondence, understand office detail, operate typewriter, possess sales ability; excellent references. Box 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative, ability, and experience in accounting and selling, desires connection with progressive concern. K 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated and well mannered, with experience in office and correspondence work, desires position with high class concern offering good future. K 40 Times.

WATCH YOUR STEP before filling that vacancy. I go to a progressive house with a good proposition. Grant me an interview. G 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, neat appearance, with good education, has knowledge drafting, surveying; third year student of mechanical engineering course, recently received honorable discharge from U. S. Army; will prove capable employe, good references, seeks position with reliable house at anything. K 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (22) seeks position where duties are of wide enough scope to allow development; executive ability; familiar with office routine; 3 years' high school. Samuel Feuereisen, 733 Prospect Av., city.

YOUNG MAN, 22, present employed with Union News Co. as agent, wants to change position with wholesale house; best references. H 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with large concern where there is chance to advance; salary $12 per week. Jacob Bareschenoff, 627 East 11th St.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college theological seminary training, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position. Charles Vetter, 2,905 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 26, American, experienced manager, salesman, traveling or local, wants live line with live firm. J 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, conscientious, with selling experience, willing to travel, desires position with an importing house. J 401 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, exempt, five years' bookkeeping and general business experience, desires profitable connections. J 395 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, comptometer operator, stenographer, Chester, care Feingold, 1,382 Boston Road, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, married, correspondent, executive ability, desires position; salary $1,200. J 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position at anything, with salary of $15 per week. J 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position that will lead to selling forces; salary, $15. N 594 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, over draft age, wishes position with advancement; 14 years' reference. Martin, 1,022 Ogden Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with opportunities for advancement; references. J 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position offering advancement; knowledge of bookkeeping. B 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires clerical position; start, H 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) three years' business experience. Frank, 21 East 112th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clerical office experience, desires position with future. H 93 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

Am 31 years of age, possessing a natural-born sales-executive ability that is founded upon principle and is applicable to any line, having been put to a thorough demonstration with satisfactory results.

Am engaged at present, but am in search of an opportunity that holds a larger future.

No replies solicited for positions that carry anything but a straight salary or any that entail any amount of traveling. Z 308 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.
Laboratory work for college graduates who have specialized in physics and mathematics; good opportunity for advancement; $15 to start. Address, stating age,
A. H. C.,
483 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for mathematical work in large corporation; state age and experience. O 860 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, MAID for young married lady, for daily attendance of few hours; one speaking Spanish and English preferred; must be youthful and present unquestioned references. Address L. V., Box R 22 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.
CLERKS
with bookkeeping experience, large chain grocery concern; state age, experience, and salary expected; wonderful chance for advancement. F. A. K., P. O. Box 200, New York City.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Woman of ability and neat appearance for permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; must be over 25, unemployed only, able to leave the city and ready to begin work immediately; experience preferred, but not necessary, as lady in attendance will instruct; good pay, short hours, expenses advanced, transportation paid. Call in person for appointment only Thursday morning, 10 to 12, Room 520, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn, at Borough Hall subway station.

ENVELOPES. — EXPERIENCED HAND FOLDERS; STEADY POSITION. SAMUEL CUPPLES CO., 7-11 LAIGHT, NEAR WEST BROADWAY AND CANAL.

FRENCH STENOGRAPHER. — One who is competent in French and English, with business experience; must be reliable and trustworthy. Write H 66 Times.

ERRAND GIRLS WANTED.
ROHN & RIENZO, 74 EAST 55TH.

FILING CLERK.—Young woman wanted to take charge of filing correspondence. Call U. S. Specialty Co., 886 Broadway.

FINISHERS.—Experienced on evening wraps and tea gowns. Rohn & Rienzo, Inc., 74 East 55th.

FINISHERS on waists and skirts; private work. Apply Stein & Blaine, 8 West 36th St., 6th floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, small family. Mrs. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

GIRLS to do clerical work. Apply The Butterick Publishing Co., 326 Hudson St., N. Y., 2d floor.

GIRLS for clerical work in accounting department of large publishing house; experience unnecessary; steady opportunity for advancement. M. K., 112 Times.

GIRL. — BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, WITH FAIR EDUCATION; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

GIRLS wanted, experienced in office work; good at figuring; chance for advancement. Box B 314 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to assist in our workroom of men's neckwear, in various clerical capacities. Meyer Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

GIRL for hosiery and stock girl. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT for general housework, experience not necessary, white, refined, for New Rochelle; good home for right party. Call, between 10-2, Friday A. M. Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

LINING HANDS accustomed to private work. Apply 6th floor, 8 West 36th. Stein & Blaine.

MAID, colored, for housework; references. Apply, mornings, 222 Riverside Drive, Apt. 61.

MOTHER'S HELPER, in home where maid is kept, to taken entire charge of four young children; must be kind and willing and prefer an excellent home to high wages. P. O. Box 282, Closter, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Middle-aged woman to help light housework and the care of two children. Mrs. J. C. Brown, 48 Post Av., New York City.

NURSE.—Graduate or practical, willing to work short hours demonstrating; applicant must be over 25, disengaged, able to leave the city, and ready to begin duties immediately; experience preferred, but not necessary, as lady in attendance will instruct; good pay, short hours, expenses advanced, transportation paid. Call in person for appointment only Thursday morning, 10 to 12, Room 519 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn, at Borough Hall subway station.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; previous experience not necessary if qualifications are proper; an exceptionally good position in fine home in New Rochelle; must be willing fully education, training, and experience; give age and salary expected. Y 397 Times Annex.

NURSE. — Wanted, an experienced baby's nurse; reference required. Mrs. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, take full charge child 1½ years old; references. Call 9-1, Apt. 6A, 160 West 95th. Baer.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright young lady preferably with department store experience, to assist in busy office of a high-class store catering to a refined clientele in the Riverside Drive section; qualifications should contain the rudiments of bookkeeping and office details; salary moderate to start, but nevertheless commensurate with ability; this is an exceptional opportunity to connect with an up-to-date house for a young lady possessing grit and energy. Address, with full particulars, references, and expectations, R 50 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; stenography desirable, but not essential; state experience fully, salary expected, in own handwriting. K 58 Times.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
STOCK GIRLS
FOR THEIR
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.
STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY.

OPERATOR on Singer sewing machine for infants' petticoats, etc.; steady work; liberal pay. Geneva, 71 West 23d. Room 1209.

SALESLADY of experience for downtown bakery. Apply Greenwich Av., corner West 10th St.

SALESWOMAN Wanted.—An exceptional opportunity for a young lady who has had experience selling high-grade shoes in New York, preferably on 5th Av.; no need of applying if you have not had this experience; salary. Hanan & Son, 411 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady for high-class establishment to sell toilet preparations; good salary; advancement. Box W

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....45c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....45c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....45c
Employment Agencies.....40c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.50c
Help Wanted.....50c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....45c
Situations Wanted.....25c

OFFICES:

Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

DESIRABLE POSITIONS MAY BE OBTAINED IN OUR PLANT FOR MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:

SURFACE GRINDERS on fine tools.
JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS.
GAUGE MAKERS.
PUNCH AND DIE MAKERS.
48 HOUR WEEK, ONE AND ONE-HALF TIME RATES PAID FOR ALL OVERTIME.

APPLY
SEVENTH FLOOR,
531 WEST 215T ST.

DRAFTSMAN, TOOL DESIGNER.
—NEW YORK CITY FIRM ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MACHINERY HAS AN OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS TOOL DESIGNER; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED. T. W., 176 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.
Detailer and tracer, with several years' experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, and salary desired. B. S., 174 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Two experienced tracers in engineering office on drawings of an industrial nature; must be first-class letterers and capable of development along engineering lines; salary $100 per month; state experience and submit samples of lettering in letter. J 392 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.
First-class, experienced checkers on U. S. airplane engine drawings. Apply to employment department.
AERONAUTICAL ENGINE CORP.,
Borden & Star Aves., L. I. City, New York.

DRAFTSMEN AND TOOLMAKERS.
High-grade mechanical draftsmen on jigs and fixtures; also tool and gauge makers; most modern plant in New England, 50 miles from New York. Apply at once. 299 Broadway, New York, Room 1011.

DRAFTSMEN, for detailing and tracing layouts of mechanical and some electrical equipment, for industrial plants; state age, experience, reference, and salary wanted; steady work for right man. O 375 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, American, with some experience in mechanical drawing, to make blueprints; opportunity to learn. W. F. Meyers Machine Company, 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent designer of automatic machinery; preferable, man familiar with designing sheet metal working machinery; state age, references, salary. K 280 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN. — Wanted, for immediate, steady work, detailing; $25 per week. Apply Room 1006, 437 Fifth Av., City.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced on tools, jigs, and fixtures; state age, experience, and wages expected. Z 397 Times Annex.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.
State qualifications, references, salary desired, and when available. T. W., 125 Times.

ERRAND BOY
for errands; good wages; steady work. Paul Overhage, 229 West 28th.

ESTIMATOR.—First-class man, thoroughly familiar with the cost of all materials entering into the construction of working-men's dwellings. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, T. S., R 46 Times.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
HAHNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J., have vacancies for several floor managers; must be experienced and of good appearance.
Apply at Superintendent's office, second floor, before 10 A. M.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Qualifications required: Alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment, and salary. Apply by letter only, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE.
Daily newspaper in territory with half a million population, wants exclusive direct representation in foreign advertising field; representative will operate from New York; must know business thoroughly and be convincing talker. Address, with references, including last connection, H. W. Hurlburt, 25 West 42d St., New York City.

FOREMAN for motor truck service, competent in handling men; steady position for right man; good pay. Z 314 Times Annex.

FUR SALESMAN.
A PROMINENT FIFTH AVENUE RETAIL FUR ESTABLISHMENT HAS AN OPENING FOR AN EXPERIENCED FUR SALESMAN, PREPOSSESSING IN APPEARANCE AND ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH CLASS CLIENTELE. ADDRESS WITH FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED, J. L., BOX 27, TIMES.

GARDENER-FARMER for 5-acre gentleman's farm; 2 cows and poultry; wanted a competent married man who understands raising and care of flowers (no greenhouse) and vegetables and keeping a place just right and care of furnace; permanent position. Answer, giving particulars and references, also wages desired. J 193 Times.

HALLMAN.—Elderly man, good appearance; permanent position; hall attendant and general work. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

HANDKERCHIEF MAN, take entire charge of handkerchief factory; must understand manufacturing of embroidery, hemstitching, and finishing, also assorting of colors and figuring prices of merchandise; state salary and experience. Clark, 402 Eldert Lane, Brooklyn.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Young man, 18 years old, for junior clerkship; vacancy caused by promotion; state age, education in application letter; give phone, if any. J 151 Times.

KNITTING YARN SALESMAN.
PROMINENT MANUFACTURER WISHES SERVICES OF KNITTING YARN SALESMAN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. R 58 TIMES.

MACHINIST.
ALL-AROUND MACHINIST AND EXPERIMENTAL MAN.
WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO.,
512 WEST 23D STREET.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAIL CLERK and Office Assistant.—About 17 to 18 years of age, American; must have good education; state experience, if any, salary expected. Address J 387 Times Downtown.

MAN, draft exempt, to learn stock and qualify for position of responsibility in stock record department; must have qualifications to justify promotion; salary to start, about $25; answer in detail. K 240 Times Downtown.

MAN who thoroughly understands manufacturing of handkerchiefs as to hemstitching, figuring, folding, &c.; state salary and experience. Clark, 402 Eldert Lane, Brooklyn.

MANAGER AND BUYER FOR TALKING MACHINE DEPARTMENT, MAN ACQUAINTED WITH SONORA AND COLUMBIA MACHINES; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ENERGETIC MAN WHO CAN SHOW RESULTS; SALARY. C. LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., 1,449 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

MANAGER OF ALTERATION DEPARTMENT.
Large department store in Middle West needs capable executive to manage department making alterations on women's garments; applicants must understand workroom opeations thoroughly and be able to run department on an economical basis; an unusual opportunity for the ambitious man. Apply Thursday or Friday to Mr. Clough, Room 826, 225 5th Av.

MECHANIC.
Experienced, repairing Underwood, Remington. Opportunity for ambitious young man to secure good position; excellent chance for advancement; sales office experience would be added qualifications. Salary. Beverly Sales Co., 81 East 10th St.

MESSENGER BOYS.—16 years of age. Apply Room 819, Pennsylvania Station, New York City.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MODEL, men's wholesale clothing; must be size 37; salary $15. Apply Heidelberg-Woolf Co., 644 Broadway.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
A wholesale house requires the services of an intelligent and ambitious young man, not over 35 years old, to assist in sales and credit office; exceptional opportunity for man possessing initiative and executive ability. Answer in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to age, experience, salary expected, &c. Address H. C. S., P. O. Box 168, Madison Square.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; state age, experience, and salary desired. R 52 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large wholesale house; must be neat in appearance, quick at figures, and come well recommended; salary to start, $7 per week, with splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, O 349 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—To work in office, deliver packages; good salary, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Room 1011, Automatic Pencil Sharpener Co., 895 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY, well educated, neat appearance, for theatre office. Apply own handwriting, stating salary, references, H 102 Times.

OFFICE BOYS in large publishing house; must be neat and willing; salary, $7, with good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 42d St., third floor.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, for engineer's office, one with some drafting room experience. Apply to Lockwood Greene & Co., Engineers, 101 Park Av.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Bright; one familiar bank errands preferred. 1504 Astor Trust Building.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING INSTRUCTOR, male or female, to instruct female help in welding factory, 20 miles from New York; permanent position; applications of experienced instructors only will be considered; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Z 312 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION MANAGER and Assistant Production Manager for large plant; only men with experience in shoe factory preferred; state salary. Shoes, 276 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE for traveling and representation, a capable gentleman conversant with the Portuguese language; give references, experience, and salary expected. Unusual. K 221 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Experienced in news or trade paper work; able to write shorthand and typewrite; must be live wire. Address O 361 Times Downtown.

PROMOTION MAN.—high class man to make an analytical study of conditions and put them forth with literary and graphic force, one who can revise letters to fewest possible words and can have the printed matter bear the stamp of dignity; preferably man experienced in newspaper or magazine field. Address, stating experience and salary expected. Z 264 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man wanted to do collecting; best of references required. O 359 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK'S ASSISTANT.—Draft exempt; good opportunity; experience desirable; salary about $18; answer in detail. K 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, HIGH CLASS.
Opportunity for 2 or 3 men of character and ability to sell life income contracts by company doing million a month in New York City. Commission and renewal account. Splendid and unusual opening for right men. System of leads that brings large and immediate results. Apply Thursday and Friday mornings, 10 o'clock, Mr. Waddell, Room 1130, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Capable men for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men of force and initiative, with proven selling ability; permanent position with assured promotion to good men; commission basis and drawing account. Mr. S. G. Benson, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMAN.—If you are possessed of real man stuff and want to work on a liberal commission basis, with a permanent profitable connection with the cleanest sales organization in the country, answer this; men of energy and worth while find with us an unusual opportunity. 1707, 1 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—Our Pittsburgh, Boston, and New York offices require several clean-cut young men whose records bear investigation; if you are willing to stay with us and build yourself a future you can earn exceptionally large salaries; drawing account and commissions to start. P. B., 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Honesty, common sense, and ambition; will net from $8 to $25 in commission for every five hours' work; INVESTIGATE. See Mr. Fields between 4 and 5, Thursday and Friday, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

SALESMEN.—MEYER BROS., MAIN ST., PATERSON, N. J., HAVE VACANCIES IN THEIR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT FOR EXPERIENCED YOUNG MEN. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

SALESMAN.—Young man in dry goods store; one with some experience as stockkeeper and inside salesman; salary or commission. Address, stating age, experience, and references, O 37A Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of ability; must have large acquaintance with men's shirt manufacturers; state experience and salary desired. O 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; none but experienced need reply; familiar with wholesale grocery trade; drawing account against commission. O 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN thoroughly familiar with men's and women's high-grade knit goods; city and nearby territory; commission. R 48 Times.

SALESMAN.—One having sold to contractors manufacturing men's clothing; state experience and salary expected. O 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling South, notion and department stores, to carry side line hair nets; liberal commission. B. Frank Co., 221 4th Av.

SALESMEN, to carry a side line of laces on strictly commission basis for an old established house; samples very light; all territories open; established trade. R 19 Times.

SALESMAN.—One who is acquainted with the envelope trade; salary or commission; good opportunity. O 330 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGERS to handle a State with something new on commission. I want men who are looking for permanent position and are in the $10,000 class. In answering give phone number. H 112 Times.

SECURITY SALESMAN wanted by public utility and bond house of high reputation and ability to sell life income contracts by company doing million a month in New York City. Commission and renewal account. Splendid and unusual opening for right men. System of leads that brings large and immediate results. Apply Thursday and Friday mornings, 10 o'clock, Mr. Waddell, Room 1130, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Capable men for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men of force and initiative, with proven selling ability; permanent position with assured promotion to good men; commission basis and drawing account. Mr. S. G. Benson, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—Union; several good shop men wanted. Charles Hartmann Co., 985 Dean St., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK head, thoroughly experienced, with one of the largest hat and cap manufacturers; only those with experience with a hat and cap manufacturer will be considered; must be married and not over 35 years of age; state age, references, and salary expected. S. A., 288 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced wholesale grocery, to check loads on wagons; good wages to competent man.
SEE MR. JOYCE,
JOHN S. SILLS & SONS,
NORTH RIVER & 37TH ST.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Draft exempt; must be experienced in all details, able to properly route shipments, classify material, and direct office; salary to start, about $25; state qualifications. K 238 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer assistant; experienced in hat and cap trade preferred; salary $10 to $12 per week; good chance advancement. Feldstein Bros. & Co., 687 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK wanted in cotton goods house; must be experienced and take complete charge of department. Call Meyer Barish Mfg. Co., 545 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.—By grocery house; state experience, &c. Z 289 Times Annex.

SHOE SALESMAN.—We have an opening for a competent salesman; only those who have had experience with first-class trade and have the ability to sell need apply; appointment; salary arranged. Hanan & Son, 411 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE, Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLICITORS.—Men, women wanted; salary and commission. Broadway Commercial School, 1,416 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for stenographic and detail work in large commercial house; opportunity to learn a good business and to work up to a position of confidence; state particulars as to education and experience. H 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer for manufacturing corporation. Apply Traffic Department, Emil Grossman Manufacturing Corporation, Bush Terminal Building No. 20, 41st St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, by H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., 54 Leonard St., manufacturers of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $12.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to work up to position of trust and responsibility; good salary at start, increase assured when ability is demonstrated. O 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably living on east side; only capable need apply. Hammond Typewriter Co., 537 East 69th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two young Swiss or Swiss-Americans, by Swiss Legation, 1,439 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.; good salary; traveling expenses paid.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to take care of office; state salary expected. K 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in office of manufacturing plant. Apply Innovation Electric Co., 587 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper. Kadisch, 357 West 35th.

STENOGRAPHIC, $30; age 25-40; executive ability, diplomatic, tactful; neatness and refinement essential. Call Thursday, Herbert L. Furman, private agency, 31 East 27th St.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS.
Business daily recently changed hands has inaugurated lively, progressive, enthusiastic, successful subscription campaign; several competent solicitors needed to call on 12,000 interested city manufacturers; $3 commission each new subscriber; 20 subscriptions per day easy to hustling solicitor; commissions paid immediately on verification; don't ask drawing account you won't need it if reliable solicitor. Call morning, before 9, Daily Reporter, Room 713, 1,480 Broadway.

TAR ROOFERS WANTED. APPLY RARITAN RIVER ORDNANCE DEPOT, BONHAMTOWN, N. J. MEN MAKING $50 TO $60 WEEKLY.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ARMATURE WINDERS.
EXPERIENCED IN HAND WINDING AND REPAIRING OF SMALL AND LARGE MOTORS.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady positions; high pay.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small, interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.

WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

YOUNG MEN,
from 18 to 21 years, to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.
CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TIMEKEEPER and doorman in wholesale house; must make good appearance and have good handwriting; American, age 25-40; salary $18. Address, with full particulars, R 54 Times.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN,
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOLMAKERS;
MUST BE A1 MEN;
STEADY WORK.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER, small instrument work. Write Durkee & Co., 2 South St., New York.

TRAVELER.—Young man of good address and ability, thoroughly conversant Spanish, for traveling, &c.; state qualifications and references and salary expected. Spaniard, K 220 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Wanted in traffic department of a large industrial concern, man familiar with rates, routes, claims, tracing, &c.; state experience and salary. Z 273 Times Annex.

WANTED.
EXPORT TRAFFIC MANAGER.
A LARGE FIRM OF STEEL EXPORTERS REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY TRAINED MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH HANDLING BOTH RAIL AND OCEAN FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY FOR THIS POSITION. SEND FULL DETAILS IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS K 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WATCHMAKER wanted who is thoroughly experienced in repairing highest grade small line movements; no others need apply; man preferred who has had a foreign factory experience; steady work for competent man; state fully past experience. Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

WATCHMAN.—Day, factory; bonded; experienced, good appearance. William Salmon, 728 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, high school graduate preferred, to learn to solicit advertising; one who hears well over telephone preferred; must be quick and accurate and come well recommended. Address, stating experience, references, and telephone number. Y 326 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn to read proof in a newspaper office; must have good high school education; opportunity to advance if qualified. Write, stating age and previous business training. J 389, Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for clerical work; must be good penman and accurate at figures; answer, stating age, references, experience, and salary. Address Cashier, P. O. Box 361.

YOUNG MAN, 25 to 35, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery; address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected; advancement. "M. M.," 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 18-19 years, in accounting department of large publishing house; experience unnecessary; $8-$10; opportunity for advancement. Y. B., 38 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20, for general work, dry goods house. Address K 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to pack drugs for retail trade; must have previous experience. 215-217 Mercer St.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARY, $1,800; export shipping clerk, $25-$30; accountants, stenographers, clerks, boys. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

MANAGER-EXECUTIVE, $1,800; assistant bookkeeper, $15; boys, $10. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau St.—Stenographers, $, $18, commercials; 2 beginners; shipping clerk, $18.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following hon. discharged:
Culp, Maj. J. F.
Boyer, Capt. A. I.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Downs, H. F. | Hinriches, R. G.
Doty, A. G. | Long, F. E.
Henderson, T. B. | Salmon, R. H.

Simpson, Capt. V. E., and Crede, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Taylor.
Lawrence, 1st Lt. C. E.; Maslon, 1st Lt. M., and Folkes, 1st Lt. C. A., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.
Hildebrant, H. R., and Ellington, A. J., to Camp Greenleaf.

Following to Camp Devens:
Horowics, Capt. B. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Abbott, A. C. | Oakman, C. D.
Fairchild, S. R. | Stowart, H. M.
Judkowits, H.

Simms, 1st Lt. J. S.; Kirklin, 1st Lt. B. R., and Kelliher, 1st Lt. J. E., to Ft. Riley.
Merrill, Capt. C. H.; Byrd, 1st Lt. H. O., and Ervin, 1st Lt. C. K., to Army Gen. Hosp. at New Haven.
Burg, 1st Lt. W. A., and Carter, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Sheridan.
Heuman, 1st Lt. G. W., to St. Louis for inst.
Smith, Capt. J. H., to Base Hosp. 45, at Richmond, then to Camp Lee.
Wood, 1st Lt., to Ft. Logan.
Wallendorf, 1st Lt. L. H., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Coz, 1st Lt. C. G., to Camp Humphries.
McCaughey, Capt. R. S., to Camp Sherman.
Larrison, 1st Lt. G. D., to Camp Travis.
Shea, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Meade.
Sammis, Capt. G. F., to Base Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Hosp. 1 at Williamsbridge.
Stewart, Capt. S., to Bellevue Hosp., for inst., then to Walter Reed Hosp.
Johnson, Capt. J. E., to Camp Johnston.
Loughlin, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Devens.
Lee, Capt. W. T., to Boston to mobilize enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. 44, then to Camp Dix.
Burrus, Maj. J. T., to Newport News.
Wilson, 1st Lt. G. H., to Lexington, Ky., to enlist personnel of Base Hosp. 40.
Hoffman, 1st Lt. ——, to Hoboken.
Hamilton, Capt. J. J., Jr., to Base Hosp 47, at Camp Fremont.
Gordon, 1st Lt. O. A., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Meade.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Solomon, Maj. G. R., will report to off. in charge of cantonment const.
Weisel, Maj. G. F., continued on present assignment to 20th Engs.
Grandy, Capt. D. H., assigned to 51st Engs.
Lynch, Capt. G. E., assigned to 28th Engs. at Camp Meade.
Merten, 1st Lt. C. F., and Douglas, 1st Lt. G. C., to Suffolk, Va.
Austin, 1st Lt. A. G., to Northeastern Dept. as asst. to dept. eng. in charge of mil. mapping.
Ross, 1st Lt. W. C., assigned to 305th Engs. at Camp Lee.
Brown, 1st Lt. E. L., Jr., and Eisensmith, 1st Lt. L. E., will report to off. in charge Gen. Eng. Depot.
Benton, 1st Lt. C. H., and Cooper, 2d Lt. H. L., assigned to 51st Engs.
McCullough, 1st Lt. T. E., to West. Dept. as asst. to Dept. Eng. in charge of mil. mapping.
Smith, 1st Lt. J. A., promoted to be a Capt. at Camp Lee.
Lewis, 1st Lt. M. H., and Pierson, 2d Lt. E. H., assigned to 65th Engs.
Crawford, 1st Lt. W. W., will report to Chief of Engs.
Weeks, 1st Lt. F. L., to South. Dept. as asst. to Dept. Eng. in charge of mil. mapping.
Manheimer, 1st Lt. L. B., to Southeastern Dept. as asst. to Dept. Eng. in charge of mil. mapping.
Cutler, 1st Lt. S. O., to Central Dept. as asst. to Dept. Eng. in charge of mil. mapping.
Davidson, 2d Lt. G. B., to Suffolk, Va., re mil. mapping.
Corridon, 2d Lt. J. B., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Segalowitz, 2d Lt. O., and Parsons, 2d Lt. A. J., assigned to 56th Engs. at Wash. Barracks.
Thompson, 2d Lt. R. B., hon. discharged.

Cavalry.

Following transferred to 7th Machine Gun Bat.:
Haughton, Capt. C. F.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Wood, J. A. | Ransdell, J. H.
Lyons, R. T. | Terry, F. V.
Bowman, H. D. | Lyman, E., Jr.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, banking experience preferred, $1,500; lunches.
CORRESPONDENTS, age between 25-35, work foreign department, bank, $1,500.
MESSENGERS, high school education preferred; no previous experience necessary; $450.
STENOGRAPHERS, law, automobile, $25; Ledger Clerks, $23; Credit Man, with accounting experience, $3,000; no registration fee. Agency, 20 Vesey St.

C. P. A., $4,000; cost man, bookkeeper, accountant, (Bridgeport-Newark,) $1,800. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN, AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work; excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course; individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write us to mail you free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MECHANICAL DENTISTS WANTED. Learn big-paying trade. Mechanical dentists at great demand now. We teach you in few months. Individual instruction, day or night. Write for Free Booklet C. Easy payments. Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N.Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or night. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INST. OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 2-T, 141 W. 36th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, Experienced or inexperienced; city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment assured registered members. Nati. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1503D Candler Bldg., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A most unusual opportunity is offered for investment in a young, growing manufacturing business; the risk involved is negative, all sales being made for cash against orders from responsible concerns; the plant is leased, and the item of machinery small; furthermore, the business is not influenced by war conditions; this is a genuine chance for lady or gentleman to invest with or without active participation to the extent of from $15,000 to $20,000; principals only. C 204 Times Downtown.

Want to hear from general printing house, modernly equipped, who is desirous increasing business by adding book publishing department; answers treated confidentially. H 50 Times.

Desire partner in well-located and long-established garage business; quick selling car agencies; must have A1 reference; capital required $7,500. Business, B 470 Times Annex.

A New York office manager, established 11 years, will take new account; thoroughly experienced machinery and manufactured metal goods; references or bond; B 398 Times.

Old established business for sale; machinery, tools; excellent, thoroughly equipped for manufacturing brass goods. Box 110, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Mechanical engineer will invest couple thousand dollars or more and services in legitimate business or manufacturing undertaking; mechanical lines preferred. K 31 Times.

Agencies wanted for Los Angeles and other California places. Reliable, B 398 Times Downtown.

Men's wear retailer desires position with reliable concern. M., 4,319 13th Av., Brooklyn.

Corner, magnificent suite, 6 offices, 12 outside windows; $160. 110 West 40th.

For Sale.—Attractive rooming house; electric lights; $245 over rent. 110 West 81st St.

FOR SALE.

Deafness.—New Anderfone aids hearing; free trial. Write or call, Anderson Electric Co., 145 West 86th St., 1 H, New York.

25 oxidised revolving cloak racks can be had very cheap. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. and 3d Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.
LARGE SIZE BORING AND TURNING MILL, 36 TO 50 INCHES, POWER BENDING OR FORMING MACHINE, THREE ROLLS FOR 1-8-INCH SHEET METAL.
WM. H. JACKSON COMPANY, 335 CARROLL STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wanted.—Airplane, land machine, in first-class condition; dual control, ("Stick" or "Dep.") for practical instruction in flying; give full particulars and lowest price for cash. H 107 Times.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 5 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 339 Broadway, at Worth St.
50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. TEL. 5402
146 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

Following transferred to 8th Machine Gun Bat.:
Todd, Capt. H. S.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Houchin, L. A. | Danzig, S. V. H.
Mores, N. L. | Roach, J. J.
Thurber, H. S.

Following transferred to 9th Machine Gun Bat.:
Hartman, Capt. A. W.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

McGill, B. M. | Stanley, A. W.
Driggs, E. H. | Howard, D. C., Jr.
Taber, T. R.

Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Hawley, Private A. D., and Jewell, Private S. L., and Stafford, Private S. S., promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Atlanta.
Daugherty, Private J. E.; Foote, Private C. A., and L'Ehmann, Private C. L., promoted to be 2d Lts. and assigned to school of Mil. Aeronautics at Ohio State Univ.
Longstreth, Private W. W., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Kelly Field.
Smith, Private 1st Class, W., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Call Field.
Wilbur, Private 1st Class, J. B., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Mil. School of Aeronautics at Mass. Inst. of Technology.
Simons, Private 1st Class, S. B., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Rich Field.
Spates, Private 1st Class, T. G., promoted to be 2d Lt. and assigned to Post Field.

Quartermaster Corps.

Barbour, Capt. A. E., hon. discharged.
Taylor, Capt. H. F., to Camp Fremont, as asst. to Camp, Qm.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Rollman, J. A. | Dallastream, A. J.
Jellison, F. R. | Gilbert, C. T.
De Bevoise, C. R. | Englar, A. C.
Chapman, W. E. | Newton, W. L.
Bastere, G. | Sweeney, E. F.
McCuen, R. W. | Boardman, F. H.
Re Ferra, R. L. | Stoppenbach, F. E.
Domey, G. H. | Hees, I. D.
Rude, G. F. | Sutherland, F. R.
Chamlee, R. H. | Ehrenbach, F.
Mayberry, E. R. | Houseman, F. B.
Carroll, J. H. | Wilson, J. L.
Young, C. S. | Harpine, J. P.
Hensley, R. M. | Miller, G. E.
Johnson, E. G. | Applegate, H. S.
Lemon, W. D. | Secov, J. W.
Thrasher, C. O. | Duffy, F. E.
Lewis, S. O. | Dodds, J. I.
Haralson, P. E. | McGuire, P. M.
Le Fevre, L. F. | Wagner, M.
Follin, F. | Spence, H. P.
Snyder, H. C. | Foster, B. F.
Randall, G. P. | Wilson, W. B.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Foote, 2d Lt. W. D. A., prev. orders amended so as to direct him to take sta., Edgewater, N. J., at plant of Aluminum Co. of America.
Wright, H. H., aptd. 1st Lt., and assigned to Picatinny Arsenal.
Very, 1st Lt. W. R. M., previous orders amended; he will report to Chief of Ord.
Findley, D., appointed a 1st Lt. and will report to Chief of Ord.
Metz, 2d Lt. C. W., to Utica, N. Y., as insp. of ord. at plant Utica Drop Forge and Tool Co.
Carson, Capt. J. A., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. of Sig.R.C., and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for training.
White, 1st Lt. E. L., previous orders revoked.
Renfrew, J. M., appointed as a Capt., and assigned to Picatinny Arsenal.

Following to Camp Dodge with companies of 2d Prov. Ord. Depot Battalion indicated:
Blake, Capt. H. M., as Comdg. Off. of Co. A.
Ericson Capt. J. E., as Comdg. Off. of Co. B.
Hicks, 1st Lt. R. W., Jr., Co. A.
Hooper, 1st Lt. P., Co. B.
Littell, 1st Lt. E. M., Co. C.
MacPhail, 2d Lt. M. K., Co. B.

Following will report to the Chief of Ord.:

MAJORS.

Hill, A. G. | Luce, N. G.

CAPTAINS.

Craig, C. | Prime, S. L.
Fletcher, A. T. | Wheeler, G. Y.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Balsinger, H. D. | Litzenberg, J. A.

Following appointed to grades indicated and will report to Chief of Ord., announced:
Hensley, Maj. W. F.

CAPTAINS.

Featherstone, G. | Neal, C. T.
Gerhardt, P. L. | Patterson, W. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gregg, W. H. | Jenkins, T. C.
Hubbell, S. D.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Moon, 2d Lt. C. M., to participate in flights.
Davison, 1st Lt. R. E., hon. discharged.
Baskey, E. F., Ernst, N. C.; Cannom, L. H., and O'Neill, J., appointed 2d Lts. in Av.Sec. and will report at Ellington Field.
Mayne, T., appointed a 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report at Ellington Field.
Stuart, J., appointed a Capt. in Av.Sec. and will proceed to Garden City to receive confidential orders.
Wetherell, C. T., appointed a 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Post Field.
Brown, L. H., appointed a Capt.

BELGIANS WANTED RABBITS.

Miss Anne Morgan Tells Things She Learned in War-Torn Europe.

Miss Anne Morgan is interested in agricultural work in the devastated regions of France, she told the woman's department of the National Civic League at a meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club yesterday afternoon.

"We must have live stock," she said, "and every Belgian who came back wanted rabbits immediately, but I drew the line at pigs. Cows we were obliged to have, and we went up into Normandy to buy them, and there I learned something surprising. Not having been brought up on a farm, I was amazed to find that French cows had to be milked twice a day."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Naturalization papers, issued June 27, 1916, by New York Supreme Court, No. 616714; lost about April, 1917; finder please return to Morris Chaitin, 859 Kelly St., Bronx, N. Y. City.

LOST—Between entrance to Pennsylvania Station and Long Island Railroad, or in taxicab, mink cape scarf; gift from deceased parent; mark on brown lining "Kumke"; liberal reward. Telephone Lortlandt 1240.

LOST—Black bag, containing $72, 2 watches, and some letters written in French; reward offered. Return to Mrs. Gaillard, 59 West 67th St. Care L. B. Leonard.

LOST—A black pin seal wallet, containing notes and papers, sum of money. Please return wallet, notes, papers, 215 West 51st St., Apt. 29.

LOST—Lady's diamond-set wrist watch, octagonal shape, Monday afternoon or evening; belonged to deceased mother; liberal reward. Return M. Roberts, 506 West 51st St.

LOST—Valuable sapphire and diamond bar-pin in Shubert Theatre or vicinity, Feb. 20; reward $50. Telephone Plaza 2468, Mrs. de Guigne.

LOST—Carved ivory earring, Tuesday, Feb. 19, probably between 61st St. and Broadway and 58d St. and Lexington; return to Sinclair Hamilton, Room 1522, 49 Wall St.; reward.

LOST—Black purse, containing gold watch and $15, Tuesday night, 10:30, 59th, between 5th and 6th Avs.; liberal reward if returned. Sophie Nuland, 58 East 68th.

LOST—Lady's gold Waltham watch; heavily chased, closed case; initialed M. D. B. outside; monogrammed M. L. D. B. inside; crystal missing; reward. K 28 Times.

LOST—Saturday evening, pair of amber-rimmed spectacles; oculist's name "Squires, Cleveland." Call Mrs. Vaughan, Columbus 9078.

LOST—Between Waldorf-Astoria and Penn. Station, black purse containing money; keys, and railroad ticket to Wynnewood, Penn. Reward, Cashier Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—On Sunday, 24th, on Park Av., near 84th St., black fur neck piece. Telephone, after 7 P. M., 1035 Rhinelander. Reward.

LOST—On subway, Monday, between Atlantic Av. and Wall St., box of snapshots; reward. H. R., 2537 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Black bag, taken Tuesday night, telephone room Grand Central Station; reward; no questions asked. K 25 Times.

LOST—Tuesday, 12:45, at Schrafft's, on 34th St., bead hand bag, containing powder box and change; reward, no questions asked. Z 209 Times Annex.

LOST—Large brown fur muff, 5th Av. stage, afternoon, Feb. 22, 31st St., near 5th Av. Willard, 52 west 58th St.

LOST—Saturday night, Feb. 23, bill roll, containing a $50 bill and some small notes. Finder please address R 56 Times.

LOST—Silver watch in leather wrist strap; initials C. V. S. on back; reward. Return 51 East 55th.

LOST—Six first Liberty Loan certificates. Address Federal Reserve Bank, 120 Broadway.

LOST—On Saturday evening, at the 44th St. Theatre, lady's fur scarf. Reward. Telephone Forsyth 9280.

LOST—Pin flag, consisting of rubies, diamonds, and sapphires. Reward. 7646 River.

LOST—Round turquoise brooch, valued keepsake; liberal reward. Phone Schuyler 2061.

LOST—Feb. 23, natural color paradise aigrette; reward. Atlas, 450 4th Av.

LOST—A bunch of keys. Billboard Publishing Co., 1,465 Broadway.

$75 REWARD—Lost, last Thursday, between East 53d and Astor Theatre, or in taxi, an onyx and diamond flexible bracelet. Return Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$200 REWARD for silver fox muff, lost last of January, between East 50th and 80th Sts. Stake & Eldredge, 9 East 45th St.

$1,000 REWARD for return solitaire 3-stone horseshoe pin; no questions asked. M. Short, 11 East 49th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white with brown spots, uncut tail, Wednesday morning, from 575 Riverside Drive; reward. Morningside 2780.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

$25 REWARD—Strayed, young female collie. Telephone Farragut 5059. 197 10th Av.

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English and Scotch fabrics, with patterns *woven*, not printed, and colors loyal—the disposition to be exact and exacting with proportions—the skill earned through twenty-five years of custom-shirt experience.

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UNEARTH BIG TRADE IN BOGUS PASSPORTS

Federal Officials Believe 100 Persons Have Thus Left Country in Nine Months.

ARREST SIX ITALIANS HERE

Clerk in Consulate Accused of Assisting Albanians and Greeks to Get Away.

What Federal officials believe was a system by which more than one hundred persons have left the United States in the last nine months on fraudulent passports was uncovered yesterday in the arrest of six Italians, one of them a clerk in the Italian Consulate, on a charge of selling falsified passports to Albanians and Greeks, who were anxious to get to Europe. The important feature of the case is that it appears that it would have been easy for German agents to obtain these passports, and thus go to Europe. There is in the case no reflection on Italian officials, other than the clerk.

The men arrested were Ernest Quadrino, a clerk in the Italian Consulate; Salvatore Pasquale, an employe of the Italian Immigrant Society, of 6 Water Street; Paul Vokas, George Vrainos, and Archimedes Carros, employes of Bourros Brothers, steamship agents, of 5 and 7 Battery Place, and George Foscolas, a restaurant keeper in lower Broadway. They were all held by Commissioner Hitchcock for further examination.

According to the Federal officials, all of the men confessed that they were parts of a machine for selling bogus passports. Under regulations in effect for the last year, when a resident of Albania, now under Italian control, applied for a passport, the papers were sent to Rome and an inquiry made in Albania as to whether it was proper for the applicant to go there. This takes from four to five months. The Federal officials said that Foscolas and Pasquale acted as steerers for persons who wished to go abroad. They would direct them to the ticket office, where Vokas, Vrainos, and Carros would advise them that for $20 or $25 they could get them passports right away. When this part of the deal was carried through it was said that the passports would be taken to the Italian Consulate, where Quadrino would affix the signature of the Consul, and when the job was finished the resulting passport looked exactly as if it had gone through official channels, having, as it did, the official seal of the consulate on it.

It was learned last night that the Federal officials have evidence that twenty-three persons have recently left New York on fraudulent passports obtained through this method, and it is believed by some that more than 100 might have been used.

Federal officials said last night that there would be other arrests in the case, and also that there had been uncovered evidence to show that other groups of Greeks and Italians had been responsible for the issuance of bogus passports in New York.

CARDINAL PRAISES CATHOLICS IN WAR

Mgr. Farley Quotes Baker as Saying 35 Per Cent. of Army Is of That Faith.

In this week's issue of America, the National Catholic Weekly, Cardinal Farley has an article on the part played by Catholics in aiding the United States in the war.

"I do not wish to minimize what others have done," he writes. "But, as too often, the patriotism of my Catholic fellow countrymen has been called in question, I should like briefly to call attention to some of the ways in which they have shown that they are thoroughly loyal to the country's cause.

"Every branch of the service is filled with Catholics and it is the testimony of all who are qualified to judge that their patriotism, their efficiency, their orderly and soldierly conduct are of the highest type. There is not a division, there is scarcely a regiment that has not a large percentage of Catholic troops. According to the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, 34 or 35 per cent. of the army are Catholics. The better Catholics they are, the better soldiers they are going to be.

"In the navy also the percentage of Catholics is exceedingly high. Well-informed authorities have stated that Catholics number 50 per cent. of the men, while in the Marine Corps they number 60 or more per cent. One of the ranking officials of the navy is Admiral Benson, a man of the highest character, as distinguished for his thoroughgoing patriotism and efficiency as for his genuine piety. Every cruiser and battleship, every submarine or torpedo boat that flies the American flag and guards the seas against the attack of the foe, counts Catholic sailors and officers in its crew. In some of the ships more than half the men are Catholics, on the Minnesota over 60 per cent., on the Van Steuben, 75 per cent.

"In every field of activity Catholics have taken a prominent part. To the liberty loans they have largely subscribed. Bishops and priests, whole communities of religious men and women have generously given out of their small pittance to the needs of the country. A Catholic War Council, with a committee of Catholic Bishops, has been norganised, with the Right Rev. Peter J. Muldoon as Chairman, with four other Bishops to assist him, whose purpose, heartily approved by the Catholic hierarchy, is to represent the Catholic Church in all war activities. The work of the Knights of Columbus for the welfare of the soldier, not only of their own faith, but for every man that wears the uniform of the United States, no matter what may be his creed or his color, has deserved the recognition of the President of the United States, of the Secretary of War, of our highest military authorities and of the country at large. The splendid work of the Red Cross, so dear to the heart of the American people and to the Catholic Church, in whose bosom its alms were first fostered, has been splendidly supported by our Catholic brethren.

WOMEN A UNIT FOR WAR.

Mrs. Yawger Denies Report of Discord in Federation.

"There never was such entire unity in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs as just at this minute," said Mrs. John Francis Yawger, the President, last night when asked if the organization was split because of political differences, as a published report had it. "Our federation is nonpartisan," said Mrs. Yawger, "and since the day this country entered the war we have only one big interest and that is in helping it to win. We have put aside all minor interests and concentrated our efforts on that alone. As an illustration of our unity and the great interest of all the members in the Federation, it is only necessary to recall our convention held a few weeks ago. It was the largest convention in the history of the City Federation, and even the State Federation never had so large a gathering."

How is your daughter's blood?

If she has rich, red blood it is reflected in her complexion, eyes, vigor, energy, love of life, popularity. But if her blood is ailing, her body is ailing too. She is pallid and weak. She has no genuine interest in the healthy girl's pursuits and pleasures. Then she certainly needs the help of Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

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"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is more than a temporary tonic. It is a true blood builder. It fills the red blood cells with new vigor. It increases their number. It helps your daughter to be the red-blooded girl Nature meant her to be. A splendid general tonic, appetizer, and reconstructive, easy to digest, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Universally recommended by the medical profession.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

FRIENDLY WARNING—There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"Gude's Pepto-Mangan." For sale at all drug stores.

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Every American business man is today asking these questions:

How about the future financing of the war?
Is the country headed for inflation?
What is going to happen to "non-essential industries"?
What will be the economic conditions after the war here and abroad?
Will America be invaded by cheap European goods or will America do the invading?

These business questions are as obscure as the great war's diplomatic problems. We need economic leaders as keen, sound and experienced as our diplomatic leaders.

The views of Alexander Dana Noyes, Financial Editor of The Evening Post, count for much. He is more than a financial editor, he is an economist.

Under his direction the financial pages of The Evening Post throw light on these questions through the following features:

1. The daily financial article by Mr. Noyes analyzes the developments in home and foreign finance.
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